

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD
FOR IRELAND.

EIGHTH REPORT
OF
THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD
FOR IRELAND,
OF
PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS
BOARD (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1896
(54 & 55 VICT., CH. 48, SECTION 41).

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD FOR IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY,
EARL CADOGAN, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We beg leave to submit this Report of our proceedings during the financial year ended 31st March, 1899; an account of some of the transactions of the year was, however, given in our previous Report, dated 23rd December last, to which we beg to refer.

MONEYS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE BOARD.

Our income for the past year consisted of £41,250 in interest on the Church Surplus Grant; £7,018 received in repayment of loans; £995 for interest on Stock and on Bank Deposits; £1,000 from the Parliamentary votes as a grant in aid of the cost of the outdoor administrative staff and £1,500 from the votes to provide the interest on the loan of £10,000 obtained from the Board of Works. The total income was therefore £51,763. The accounts given in Appendix No. I. show that miscellaneous receipts for sales of fish and various other refunds of expenditure raised our total receipts to £77,051, but our gross expenditure, omitting purchases of estates, amounted to £94,670, leaving a deficiency of £17,619. Income and
Expenditure.

In order to meet this excess we sold £6,036 Consols belonging to the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, the proceeds being £6,657 cash, and we borrowed, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and under the powers given by the 40th section of the Purchase of Land Act, 1891, the sum of £10,000 from the Board of Public Works at 2½ per cent. interest, on the security of the Church Surplus Grant. This sum is repayable by ten annual instalments of £1,000.

Arrangements for contracting this loan were made before the commencement of the financial year, and before the proposal was made to discontinue the annual sinking fund payment of £2,800, and to hold the accumulated fund available for current expenditure as occasion might require. This sinking fund was con-

menaced in 1894 for the purpose of restoring £50,000 which had been taken from the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund. It now amounts to £14,200.

In reviewing our financial position and estimating our available resources, there are several other substantial assets to be taken into account. About £33,813 (including both principal and interest) is outstanding on fishery and other loans generally running for terms of six or seven years. The estates we have purchased and not yet resold to the tenants form another considerable asset. Taking these estates at cost price, adding the amount expended in improvements, and deducting the Guaranteed Land Stock advanced for purchase by the Land Commission, our estates represent a value of at least £30,000. When the improvements have been completed and we are able to allow the tenants to take advantage of the Land Purchase Acts by buying their holdings this capital will become available for similar work elsewhere. In the fishing boats purchased by us and working under the "share system" we have a further asset of about £6,100.

Purchase of
estates.

The total expenditure in the year included £11,495 cash paid in connection with the purchase of estates, the purchase of tenants' interests, and the redemption of charges. Against this we received £3,761, from sales of Guaranteed Land Stock, &c., leaving a deficit of £7,734.

The following advances of Stock were made to us by the Land Commission for the purchase of estates:—

Rockfield Estate, . . .	£1,872
Knockaunakill Farm, No. 1, . . .	3,042
O'Reilly Dease Estate, . . .	347
Total, . . .	<u>£5,261</u>

OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1898-9.

Our proceedings will now be described under the usual heads viz:—

- I. Agriculture and matters relating to land;
- II. Improvement and enlargement of holdings and Migration;
- III. Sea Fisheries;
- IV. Industries;
- V. Engineering Works;
- VI. Miscellaneous.

I.—AGRICULTURE.

Our previous Report having been presented in December last, we have little to record under this head in dealing with the short period ending 31st March.

No changes have been made in the stations of the Agricultural Instructors, which are Carrigart, Carrick and Glenties, in County Donegal; Belmullet, Lonsburgh and Tourmakeady, in County Mayo; and Clifden and Carraroe in County Galway. Agricultural
Instructors.

Another Instructor is still employed in the supervision of works under the Parish Committee Scheme in the Swinford Union, and the grant towards the salary of an instructor employed by the Foxford Convent of Charity is continued.

In addition to giving instruction to the people in reference to their crops and tillage generally, and advising them as to the treatment of their cattle, the Instructors have done a large amount of useful work in the improvement of the land. A great number of holdings consisting of wet or rocky land in the hilly districts of Galway and Mayo have been improved by the occupiers, owing to the advice and encouragement given by the Instructors. In many cases rough and almost useless land has been levelled by filling up deep holes and taking out large masses of rock, or new drains have been made with the result of almost doubling the value of the holding.

In connection with Agricultural Instruction we may mention that we engaged an expert from Cornwall, Mr. Lawery, to visit the Aran Islands and advise as to the project suggested by the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, of growing early potatoes there on the Cornish system. A favourable opinion having been given by Mr. Lawery, the experiment has been tried by the local Agricultural Society.

Although 113 bulls had been sold during the year 1897-8, and there were on 1st January of the present year 150 bulls in the possession of purchasers and being paid for under the instalment system, we required 145 to enable us to comply with the applications received, but were able to purchase only 122 during the year. These comprised 28 Shorthorns, 40 Aberdeen Angus, 50 Galloways and 4 Red Polled, of which 105 were purchased in Scotland and England, and 17 in Ireland. Cattle.

The principal Galloway and Aberdeen Angus breeders in Ireland were communicated with, but only 16 suitable Aberdeen Angus bulls and 1 Galloway were obtainable at reasonable prices at the time we required them.

From the first we have recognised that the Aberdeen Angus and Galloway breeds were the most suitable for improving the cattle throughout the greater portion of the western districts of Donegal, Galway, and Mayo, and that a well-formed, hardy type of Shorthorn or Red Polled bull would be the most suitable for improving the cattle in other districts, where, as a rule, the cattle are required to possess better milking qualities.

At first we had great difficulty in inducing any persons to accept Aberdeen Angus or Galloway bulls, but by degrees the

Cattle,

people came to see that the stock bred by these bulls paid best, and now they are generally admitted to be the most suitable for the poorer western districts of Donegal, Galway, and Mayo. The Galloway, especially, is appreciated and the demand for Galloway bulls this season has exceeded that of any previous year, so much so that we have been unable to procure a sufficient number of suitable bulls of that breed.

The Board have always endeavoured to procure in Ireland the bulls which they require and have invariably given the preference to bulls offered by Irish breeders, provided that they were of sufficiently good quality and that the prices demanded were reasonable compared with the prices at which bulls of similar quality could be obtained in Great Britain. From time to time circular letters are addressed to Irish breeders of pure bred stock asking for particulars of the young bulls which they may have for sale and we invariably endeavour to obtain our supplies in this way, but many Irish breeders prefer to keep their bulls for sale at the Dublin Spring Show and refuse to sell before the Show except at prices much above those at which the same class of bulls could be purchased in Great Britain. We, however, consider it desirable to purchase the larger number of the bulls which we require before the Spring Show for several reasons, including the following:—

(1.) In many districts those who agree to purchase bulls are anxious to obtain them in January or early in February, and very many more wish to obtain their bulls in March; and the Board feel assured that it is in every way most desirable to encourage this practice as the bulls are obtained before they are heavily fed for the later shows and sales, and they are available for the service of the earliest calving cows, which would not be the case if they were not sent out until April or May.

(2.) The Dublin Show is held after all the important bull sales; therefore, if the Board did not supply their wants to a large extent before the Dublin Show, they would be obliged to purchase bulls at any prices which the breeders choose to ask, or to purchase inferior bulls at lower prices.

(3.) Bulls exhibited at the Dublin Show have been pampered for a much longer period than those bought privately early in the season, and are not so suitable for going to the poor districts in the West.

It is right to point out that the extensive purchases of good bulls which the Board have made in Scotland have called the attention of North of England and Scotch buyers to the fact that considerable efforts have been made to improve the breeds of cattle in the West of Ireland and the result is that a number of buyers, who used not to do so, now attend fairs in the congested districts for the express purpose of purchasing the half-

bred polled stock. Many farmers have come over from England and Scotland to purchase at such fairs, or have given commissions to others to do so. This has had a most important effect in improving the prices of store stock at fairs such as Clifden, Westport, Newport, &c.

During the year 1898-9 thirty-two boars were sold, all of the Yorkshire breed. The prevalence of swine-fever has for several years past prevented the importation of any considerable number of boars, but it is hoped that the number we are able to obtain and distribute in the congested districts will continue the improvement shown by the figures of the past year. Swine.

Under the system which we have adopted for the improvement of poultry there were, in 1898, sixty-five depots or farms for the distribution of eggs of special breeds of fowl for hatching. In making arrangements for 1899 nineteen of these depots have been removed from the list and thirty-seven new ones have been added, leaving eighty-three in operation on 31st March, 1899. Of these twenty-two distribute eggs of both fowl and ducks, thirty-three fowl only and twenty-eight supply duck eggs only. Poultry

Fowl enteritis or typhoid has prevailed so widely that Indian Runner ducks have in very many cases taken the place of fowl.

Better feeding, dry runs and cleanliness, and isolation from infected stocks, are the preventive measures which should be taken by every person who keeps fowl.

The arrangements with the Messrs. Russell, from the County of Sussex, were completed and they have been, since 3rd March, 1899, established at Carrigart, County Donegal, where they are carrying on the various branches of the poultry business by fattening fowl and exporting fowl and eggs and distributing eggs of the better sorts of fowl amongst the cottagers and small farmers.

The chief purpose of our operations in connection with poultry is to induce the people to keep only the best breeds of table and laying fowl, but unfortunately, as in the case of cattle and horses, their practice too generally is to send to market all the good birds, keeping none for breeding purposes.

The system in operation for some years is that the farmers to whom we issue fowl distribute the eggs during the months of February, March, April and May in exchange for an equal number of eggs of the inferior breeds commonly kept by the people, and we pay the distributors one penny for each egg so given out.

The breeds of fowl issued under our directions are chiefly Plymouth Rock, Black Minorca, Favarolles and Sussex.

A supply of 200 hives was ordered early in the year and these are being rapidly sold. A hive and a full outfit of appliances is sold for £1 7s. 6d. cash, or £1 10s. if payment be deferred to the 1st September of the following year, when two seasons' honey will have been harvested. Bee-keeping

Hives with fewer appliances are supplied at lower prices down to 17s. 6d.

Bee-keeping.

Arrangements are made to supply instruction in every locality where there are a few beekeepers and the attention of our officers is particularly directed to the encouragement of local Beekeepers' Associations. Supplies of accessories and "extracting outfits" for drawing the honey from the comb are sold to local associations on favourable terms.

The Board are prepared in cases where the "foul brood" disease has appeared, to supply the beekeeper with a new stock at 10s. below cost price, on condition that their Inspector is allowed to destroy the infected bees and disinfect the hives.

Sir Thomas Lipton has again kindly promised to purchase from us all the honey we receive from beekeepers in the congested districts. This arrangement will be a great convenience both at our Office and to the beekeepers.

**Cottage
Dairies.**

One of the greatest needs of the small farmer in the congested districts is a suitable dairy. The milk and butter sold by most of the small occupiers are of a very inferior quality owing to there being no place in which to keep them except the dwelling, where the impure air rapidly affects both milk and butter. Very few of the small farmers possess any separate building or shed for this purpose, and unless such accommodation is provided it is useless to expect that a satisfactory price will be obtained for dairy produce. The injury done to the milk from the causes referred to entails an enormous annual loss on the poorest districts.

There is a great want of elementary instruction, which should enforce the necessity of perfect cleanliness. Until it is understood that even the touch of the hand conveys a taint, that all vessels used should be absolutely clean, and that foul air causes decomposition, no reform can be effected.

Most landholders could, without the employment of skilled or paid labour, build walls of rough rubble masonry, and erect a suitable dairy by a cash expenditure not exceeding £3, which should cover the cost of roofing, door, window, shelving, and cement for concrete floor.

Much good has already been done in this direction in certain districts through the Parish Committee scheme, and we hope shortly to make arrangements whereby some assistance can be more generally given by means of small loans sufficient to defray the cost of materials.

II.—IMPROVEMENT AND ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS AND MIGRATION.

**Re-apportionment
of holdings.**

Our work in connection with the purchase of estates and migration has recently become much extended, and we have placed this Department under the control of Mr. Henry Doran as Chief Land Inspector, having the fullest confidence in his ability and experience. He will discharge all duties connected with the purchase, re-arrangement, and re-sale of estates, migration, and

enlargement of holdings, and the general supervision of improvement works undertaken with the assistance of the Board, whether by Parish Committees or otherwise. Re-apportionment of holdings.

The difficulties that have been encountered in re-striping some estates, that is, in squaring and re-arranging the holdings so as to make each as compact and convenient as possible and not less in annual value than before, can only be appreciated when the manner in which the land is sub-divided has been fully explained.

Of course in those cases where we have purchased additional land, a grazing farm for example, and are thus enabled to considerably increase the size of all the old holdings it is a comparatively easy matter to satisfy the tenants, but where, and this must occur in many cases, very little land can be added to the existing holdings, the problem becomes a difficult one.

On many estates in the West, especially where the land is poor and a dense population has been in undisturbed possession for many generations, the people have sub-divided the holdings from time to time in their own way, and the result is that the holding of one tenant does not consist of one or two or even three separate portions of land, but of many detached fields or plots within fields, dispersed amongst similar fragments of other scattered holdings. A field of one acre may belong to a dozen persons, each of whom owns his particular plot on it, and very frequently matters are still further complicated by "undivided shares" in various fractions of plots, such as three-fourths of one, one-sixteenth of another, &c.

The following holdings of a tenant on an estate purchased by us will serve as an illustration of the cases now referred to:—

Number of Plot on Map.	Area.	Number of Plot on Map.	Area.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.
1.	0 2 26	24.	2 0 4
2.	0 0 21	25.	1 0 31
3.	0 1 8	26.	0 3 19
4.	0 1 2	An undivided half of 22.	0 0 23
5.	0 1 2	Ditto 22a.	0 0 16
6.	0 2 13	Ditto 22b.	0 3 7
7.	0 0 3	An undivided fourth of 23.	0 0 11
8.	0 1 32	Ditto 23a.	0 0 29
9.	0 0 26	Ditto 24.	0 0 7
10.	0 0 6	Ditto 24a.	0 2 21
11.	0 0 4	An undefined share of 26.	—
12.	0 0 13	Ditto 27.	—
13.	0 0 1		
		Total area of holding.	9 0 20

Re-applotment
of holdings.

In such a case as the above the quality of land in each plot must be carefully estimated and the share exactly measured, so as to give the annual value, and the total of all the fractions thus arrived at gives the annual value of the holding. Then with regard to the new holding to be offered to the tenant, there are very often several different qualities of land to be divided, good, medium, and bog or rocky land, and each tenant should have his proper proportion of each.

If the stripes can be so arranged that each includes a portion of each description of land, every holding is in one plot, but it may be necessary to give two or three detached plots to one tenant. Other matters to be provided for in re-applotting are the approaches to the holdings, and the advisability of so placing the new holding that it contains the house belonging to the tenant, otherwise a new house must be erected. Rights to turbary, seaweed, and grazing have also to be considered, as well as the arrears of rent due by some of the tenants and their means of working a holding, some having little or no stock, others being aged or otherwise incapable of labour.

After all the more or less technical difficulties above referred to have been surmounted, the Board's officers may find their plans upset and their progress stopped by the objection of one unreasonable person, perhaps an aged man or woman, who will entertain no compromise, and refuses to accept the new holding in exchange for the old. In one case a woman held land which completely surrounded a small village, each inhabitant of which had house or land inside and outside the encircling holding.

The necessity of re-applotting sub-divided holdings is more apparent from the fact that the Land Commission will not make advances for the purchase of land held in rundale or in intermixed plots, and the utility of our re-applotment work in preparing the way for the operation of the Land Purchase Acts is another reason which should induce tenants on estates purchased by us to place their interests unreservedly in our hands and to agree, for their mutual benefit, to give our officers full liberty to re-stripe the land in the manner which appears to them most advantageous to the occupiers.

Unless the tenants consent to this arrangement we may have to decline to purchase an estate, and the permanent benefit of a large number of families may thus be sacrificed to the narrow and selfish views of a few amongst them.

Difficulties of the nature now referred to have hitherto been overcome only by the exercise of much patience, tact, and firmness on the part of the Chief Land Inspector.

The following is a summary of the improvement works carried on since the date of our last Report on the various estates which are in our hands :—

During the past year the tenants on Clare Island have been constantly employed, except while engaged attending to their crops, in the erection of mearing fences, the building or improvement of houses, and the construction of some useful main drains. Clare Island.

It is expected that before November next all the works proposed to be carried out in connection with the striping and re-arrangement of the holdings will be completed. Immediately after the works are finished and the rents for the current year discharged the holdings will be sold to the tenants on conditions which, we trust, will enable them to become a self-supporting, if not a prosperous community.

The rents which accrued due last November were all paid before the middle of December and the tenants also discharged all claims against them for poor rates and county cess.

There were about twenty very poor families on the island who had not sufficient means to procure their share of stock for the grazing commonage. We felt there was little hope of these people succeeding if they could not command sufficient capital to stock their lands and we decided to issue loans to those who could procure solvent sureties for repayment of the advance, with interest, in ten half-yearly instalments. A few loans were issued on these conditions. An Agricultural Bank on the Raiffeisen system has been established on the island by the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, but it had not, on 31st March last, commenced its operations by making any loans.

On the Leonard Estate, Connemara, the erection of mearing fences and houses and the construction of accommodation roads have involved a very large outlay. All the men, strong boys, and several women of the estate have been constantly employed on these works throughout the year, except during the time they were engaged attending to their crops or at the making of kelp. It is expected that the estate will be ready for re-sale to the tenants about November next. Leonard Estate.

The work of re-arrangement and improvement of holdings on the Thomson Estate, Connemara, will shortly be completed and it is hoped that this estate will be ready for re-sale to the tenants before the end of this year. Unfortunately very little land was available for increasing the size of the holdings. Thomson Estate.

Rockfield Estate, near Clifden, Co. Galway, was purchased on 18th April, 1898, for £1,850, and contains 414 acres. There were no tenants on the estate when we purchased it. The land has been divided into eight holdings with the intention of migrating to it eight landholders from the congested districts. The houses and mearing fences are in course of erection and it is expected that the new holdings will be ready for occupation by November next. There was a large house and an extensive range of out-offices on the estate. Portions of these buildings have been removed and the materials utilised in the erection of dwelling-houses on the holdings. Rockfield Estate.

**Port Royal
Estate.**

The Port Royal Estate, situated on the shores of Lough Mask, in the County Mayo, contains 5,230 acres, with a valuation of £836, and was purchased for £10,500.

Possession of this estate was obtained in March, 1898. Since then all the able-bodied men and strong boys on the property have been employed making drains, accommodation roads, and mearing fences.

There are eleven townlands on the estate. The holdings on seven of these were fairly well arranged, but in the remaining four the land was held in a most inconvenient manner, viz.

In townland of Shrah, 10 tenants held their lands in 127 detached parts.

In townland of Cloonee, 14 tenants held their lands in 101 detached parts.

In townland of Derrassa, 18 tenants held their lands in 142 detached parts.

In townland of Kilkerrin, 13 tenants held their lands in 92 detached parts.

These townlands were striped on the maps by Mr. Doran in December, 1898, and the boundaries of new holdings lockepitted on the ground. Most of the tenants have accepted the stripes allotted to them, but in a few cases difficulties have arisen which it is hoped will be settled in time to enable us to complete the re-arrangement of the lands and to sell the estate to the tenants before March next.

Four tenants were migrated from Cloonee townland and three from Shrah townland to the Port Royal demesne lands.

Leetch Estate.

The Leetch Estate, consisting of 538 acres near Kiltinagh, Co Mayo, was purchased for £2,160, and has a Poor Law Valuation of £180. The striping has been completed, and the tenants have abided by the re-arrangement of the holdings.

The tenants who did not go to England as migratory labourers and members of the families of tenants were employed throughout the year at the construction of main drains, the erection of mearing fences and the building of six houses.

This estate will be ready for sale to the tenants before next March.

**Knockaunskill
Estate.**

The Knockaunskill Estate in Co. Mayo comprises two farms which had been purchased under the Land Acts by the former tenants, whose interests we have lately bought.

Owing to the prolonged delays which occurred before we obtained the conveyances of these farms, the striping of the lands was not commenced until after the 31st March last.

**Ballymaeragh
Estate.**

Ballymaeragh is a large grass farm situate near Castlebar, and outside the boundaries of the congested districts. The tenant's interest has been purchased and terms agreed upon for the fee. The acreage is 372 and the valuation £168.

Owing to the delay in obtaining conveyance the lands were not striped during the year 1898-9, but it is expected that the new holdings will be fenced and the houses erected and occupied by tenants migrated from the congested districts before the end of the current year.

We have acquired the tenant-right of the farms of Newbridge Grass-farms. on the Netterville Estate, Co. Galway, and Derrylahan and Clooneskill on the O'Donel Estate near Newport, Co. Mayo, in the expectation of being able before long to purchase the fee-simple, and afterwards to migrate tenants to new holdings laid out on these farms.

The O'Reilly-Dease Estate is a small property of 2,581 acres Dense Estate. in Erris, Co. Mayo, recently purchased for £347 from the representatives of the National Debt Commissioners. No improvement works have yet been commenced.

The Digby Estate is also in the Erris district. It contains Digby Estate. 6,835 acres, and was bought shortly before the close of the year for £2,000. The valuation is £157, and there are about 54 tenants now on the lands.

The Higgins Estate of 274 acres in Co. Mayo was purchased Higgins Estate. in the Land Judge's Court for £2,683, but possession was not obtained before the close of the financial year.

Negotiations were in progress at 31st March last for the purchase of several large properties in the County of Mayo.

III. SEA FISHERIES.

In our Seventh Annual Report we gave accounts of the Spring Mackerel Fishing and of the Autumn Herring and Mackerel Fishing, 1898, and we have now to speak only of the conclusion of the autumn fisheries, and to report as to the long-line fishing of the past winter.

HERRING FISHING.

The herring fishery, which suffered so much last autumn Autumn and Winter herring fishing. from rough weather, was from the same cause much less profitable than usual during the winter.

At Downing's Bay a considerable quantity of fish was obtained in January by small boats. The herrings were, however, smaller than those caught in the autumn and inferior in quality. About 200 barrels were cured, and the rest were sold fresh to local dealers.

In the Burtonport district the herring fishery was more successful, and employed the boats up to the middle of February, when the weather became too stormy. Owing to the sheltered position of the fishing ground there was little interruption of the fishing until the end, and the latter part of the season has been the most profitable, especially at Falchorrib. 5,000 crans of herrings passed through the hands of one merchant at

Autumn and
Winter herring
fishing.

Burtonport, the price obtained by the fishermen being about 16s. per cran, and 1,400 barrels were cured. The herrings caught at Gortnasate were superior to any others from that part of the coast.

During February and March good takes of herrings, up to 20,000, were at times made at Teelin. The fish were not in good condition, but were of large size, and were all bought by local dealers and sold fresh, chiefly in towns in the North of Ireland. Prices ran from 10s. to 15s. per 1,000.

This late herring fishing to some extent compensated for the failure of the long-line fishing.

On the North Mayo coast about 425 men and boys were engaged with 85 boats, each carrying on an average a crew of five persons, representing generally three families, so that about 255 families shared in the profits of the fishery; but the earnings of each family were only about two-thirds of the earnings in the previous year.

At Aran the winter fishing was not good. The fish arrived six weeks later than usual, and then the weather was unfavourable for a fortnight.

HERRINGS AND MACKEREL PURCHASED BY MERCHANTS.

Herrings and
Mackerel.

The stations named in the following Tables were opened, and the fishing was originally developed in these localities by the Board. The commercial part of the business has now passed into the hands of merchants and these figures are given to convey an idea of the advantage derived from the fisheries by the people on these parts of the coast. No account is here taken of the prosperous mackerel fisheries of West Cork and Kerry, as these were fully established before the constitution of our Board.

HEBRINGS PURCHASED BY BUYERS OTHER THAN THE COMBINED DISTRICT BOARD.

Summary of Reports as to the results of the Herring Fishery during the Autumn and Winter Season, 1898-9.

Name of District or Buying Station.	Number of Buyers.	Quantity Purchased and sent to Market.*		Amount paid to Fishermen.	Number of Boats Fishing.		Number of Men and Boys engaged in the Fishery.	Estimated Number of Local Fishmen engaged in Selling or Marketing Fish.	Estimated Amount paid in Wages to Local Fishmen not Selling and Marketing Fish.
		Pounds.	Shillings.		Boats.	Boys.			
Forrester's Bay,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wynne's Bay,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grimsby,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarborough,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitby,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thornaby and Easington,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swale,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tees,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wickham,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ellerman, Arne Island,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isolated District,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*As additional to a larger quantity used as bait for longline fishing.

MACKEREL PURCHASED BY BUYERS OTHER THAN THE COMBINED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Summary of Reports as to the results of the Mackerel Fishery during the Autumn and Winter Season, 1893-4.

Name of District or Districts.	Mackerel Fishes.	Quantity Purchased and sent to Market.	Amount paid to Fishermen.	Number of Boats Fishing.		Number of Mackerel Fish caught in the Fishing.	Estimated Number of Boats Fished equipped to Carry on Mackerel Fishing.	Estimated Amount paid to Fishermen for Mackerel and Boats of the Fishes.
		Quintals.		Large.	Small.			
		Quintals.	£ s. d.					£ s. d.
Area Islands, Co. Galway,	2	120	712 0 1	0	10	10	10	112 0 0
Clippan, Co. Galway,	2	120	1,200 0 0	—	10	120	120	120 0 0
Donaghadee, Co. Galway,	2	120	120 0 0	—	10	10	10	120 0 0
Trillick, Co. Galway,	2	120	120 0 0	—	10	10	10	120 0 0
Trillick Island, Co. Galway,	2	120	120 0 0	—	10	10	—	120 0 0
Portlaoise, Co. Mayo,	2	120	120 0 0	—	10	10	10	120 0 0
Belmullet, Co. Mayo,	2	120	120 0 0	—	10	10	10	120 0 0
Oranmore and Inver,	Local market.	10	10 0 0	—	10	10	10	—
Totals,	12	1,200	1,200 0 0	0	10	120	120	1,200 0 0

PICKLED HERRINGS.

Only 27 barrels of herrings were cured by the Board during the autumn season, 1898, and these were sold for £31 15s. Pickled herrings.

PICKLED MACKEREL.

Only 104 barrels of mackerel were cured by the Board last autumn. Although 80 of these barrels were damaged on the voyage, the price realised in America was satisfactory, as shown by the following account which includes the sale of 40 barrels cured at Aran, in the spring of 1898. Pickled mackerel.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1898.

PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Purchase of Mackerel,	112 2 9	By Sale of Mackerel—153 barrels,	200 13 4
„ Cost of Salt,	24 15 6		
„ „ Barrels,	25 13 9		
„ „ Management (estimated),	10 0 0		
„ „ Labour,	24 12 9		
„ Freights and Incidentals,	18 5 4		
„ Depreciation of Plant and Buildings for the year,	20 0 0		
„ Profit,	63 15 8		
Total,	£300 13 4	Total,	£300 13 4

CONGER, SKATE, COD, LING AND GLASSON.

The long-line fishing on the Donegal, Mayo, and Galway coasts usually begins in January, and lasts until the end of April. The season just closed has been a poor one, not only were fish scarce, but the weather was stormy for considerable periods, and prevented the boats getting out. At Teelin fourteen Zulu boats and a fleet of yawls were fishing. The fish were landed chiefly at the Cladnageragh side of the harbour, where a number of buyers attended, and carted their fish to the railway at Killybegs. A good demand prevailed during the entire season for cod and ling, the prices being usually from 6s. to 10s. per dozen, and consequently scarcely any fish were cured. Off the Sligo coast where the Teelin boats in past seasons got large takes of conger, little or nothing was done this winter. The rough weather was against the boats getting there from Teelin, and the dog-fish were so abundant and destructive that the fishing suffered more from them than from the bad weather. Conger lines are set in the evening and lie on the ground until morning, and are thus a long time exposed to attack. Enormous quantities of dog-fish were caught and thrown away. The two boats at Kincasslagh did no long-line fishing and were laid up in March. Long-line fishing.

At Downing's Bay also the long-line fishing was almost a blank owing to the stormy weather, the fishing ground being outside Horn Head.

Good takes of skate were made in Lough Swilly, when herring bait was obtainable, and good prices were realised in the English markets. At Aran the fishing commenced in November and continued to the end of March. The weather was unfavourable and the scarcity of both fish and bait contributed to the failure of the winter fishing, but as spring advanced the fishing improved.

CURED FISH TRADE.

Cured fish
trade.

At all our curing stations the quantity of cod and ling cured was very small, partly owing to the good prices for fresh fish.

Ten stations were opened in January for curing white fish, viz.:—Downing's Bay, Malinbeg, Teelin, Porturlin, Portadocoy, Rinroe, Trabane, North, Middle and South Aran. The quantities cured at all these stations was 725 ling, 5,739 cod, and 1,253 glasson, about 10 tons. As none of these fish are yet ready for sale a profit and loss account cannot be given until we issue our next Annual Report.

Tory Island was the only station sub-let. The quantity cured there was 552 ling, 4,092 cod and 372 glasson, making about 8 tons, and curing was still proceeding when the year closed.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

Blacksod
Spring
Mackerel
Fishery.

The establishment of the Spring Mackerel Fishery at the Aran Islands in 1892 was one of the earliest undertakings of our Board, and in 1896 another step was taken by opening the fishery on the west coast of Connemara. Both of these having been successfully developed and the dealing in the fish handed over to merchants, we decided in December last to make another experiment and endeavour to extend the mackerel fishery northwards to the coast of Mayo, outside the Mullet.

The chief difficulties to be considered before entering on this project were that the mackerel ground would probably be so far from the shore that it could not be reached by the small boats owned in the locality and there were no large boats. Secondly, the means of sending the fish to market were defective, there being no railway nearer than Achill Sound. On the other hand there were the following advantages:—The coast is well lit; telegraphic communication exists to Blacksod Point, which would be the base of operations; and between the mackerel seasons large boats, if induced to fish here, would find employment in trawling on the rich and sheltered grounds of Blacksod Bay.

In order to meet the difficulty of transport it was necessary to charter a small steamer to run between Blacksod Point and Achill Sound, and also to find a suitable spot for transferring the fish from the steamer to the trains. Achill Sound Station could only be reached during a few hours at high water, and was there-

fore out of the question. After very careful examination of the whole extent of Achill Sound a small basin of deep water was found at Tonragee, about five miles by water from the entrance to the Sound, and midway between Achill Sound Railway Station and Mullarunny. The Midland Great Western Railway at once expressed their readiness to assist us in bringing the enterprise to a successful issue and undertook to construct a special siding at Tonragee. Terms had then to be made with the occupiers of the land and a road made from the landing-place to the railway, about a quarter of a mile. The channel approaching Tonragee had to be buoyed and a pontoon provided for landing the fish, in lieu of a pier. Provision for the supply of ice and other arrangements were completed before the end of March and everything was then ready for the commencement of the new fishery early in April.

Blackod
Spring
Mackerel
Fishery.

During the past year the fleet of Zulu or decked herring boats was increased by 14 new vessels, purchased in Scotland. The cost of these boats and their gear was £3,036, bringing up the total expenditure on boats for the share system to £8,892. The number of boats on the share system is now 37. Of these there are 28 on the Donegal coast, and 9 in Mayo and Galway. The Donegal boats, which cost £6,533, have repaid £2,573 in respect of their original cost, in addition to payments for instruction. It will be seen from Appendix XX. that two of the Donegal crews repaid the entire cost of their first boats, and purchased larger ones which are also nearly paid for. £2,379 in all has been repaid by the share system boats on account of their cost and the charge for the services of Fishery Instructors. The Nobbies or decked mackerel boats were increased in number from 4 to 9 by the addition of 5 new boats, including one built at Baltimore, three in County Down, and one in the Isle of Man.

Boats on Share
System.

Loans amounting to £8,138 were made in 1898-9, for fishing boats and gear, eighteen large fishing boats being purchased by this means, bringing up the total to 67. Only 8 of these are fishing from harbours outside the Congested Districts.

Boats on the
Loan System.

The entire fleet of large fishing boats, including both the share and loan systems, now on the Board's books numbers 104.

During the year one Arklow boat was destroyed by fire, in Arklow Harbour, with all her gear, and one of the Dublin trawlers was driven on the rocks at Balbriggan and became a total wreck. These boats were purchased by old loans made by the Board of Works from the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.

INSTRUCTION IN FISHING.

The expenditure under this head is still heavy, but we have decided to limit the duration of free instruction for loan boats and the following arrangement has been adopted for the boats worked on the share system in Galway and Mayo.

Fishery
Instruction.

The Instructor will be paid £2 per week. Six shillings per week per man, excluding the Instructor, will be deducted, during the fishing season, from the gross earnings of the boat for provisions, coal, and oil. The balance of the earnings will be divided in all cases into 9 shares, five of which will be divided equally

Instruction
in Fishing,
Galway and
Mayo.

amongst the crew, whatever be their number, and four shares will be credited to the Board. If the crew mend their own nets, the Board's share will be allotted as follows:—One for cost of instruction, and three for maintenance and sinking fund. If the crew do not mend their own nets the Board's share will be allotted as follows:—Two to cost of instruction and two to maintenance and sinking fund. By the crew mending their own nets is meant that they give full-time assistance to the Instructor during the fishing season, and after the fishing season that they mend their nets and have them ready for sea one month before the opening of the next season. The system differs slightly in the case of the Donegal boats, but the financial results are practically the same both to the Board and to the crews.

Instruction
in Fishing,
Donegal.

During the last quarter of the financial year there were 30 Instructors on the share system boats in county Donegal, 8 in County Mayo, and 7 in County Galway, in addition to 18 on loan boats in Galway. The total number was thus 63. They are employed in most cases for only a portion of the year.

BOAT-BUILDING.

Boat-building.

With the assistance of our Shipwright Instructor three large fishing boats were built on the island of Mynish, near Carras, Connemara. Messrs. Clogherty built two of these, one Zulu and one Nobby; and Messrs. Casey one Nobby.

The Instructor is now assisting Messrs. Trayer, of Gorumna Island, in building a Nobby.

BARREL-MAKING.

Barrel-making.

In the year ending 31st of March last there were made at Burtonport Cooperage 4,640 barrels and 100 carrier-barrels, and at Teelin 3,402 barrels and 982 carrier-barrels. The sales were 6,252 barrels at 4s. each and 1,028 carrier-barrels at 1s. 6d., the proceeds amounting to £1,327. There were three apprentice coopers working at Burtonport and four at Teelin.

179,000 superficial feet of Norwegian barrel-staves were brought by our steamer the "Granuaile" from Ahardeen, 83,000 feet were sold to coopers in Cork and Kerry, and the remainder were used at the Burtonport and Teelin cooperages.

CARRIAGE OF FISH.

Carriage of
Fish.

Before the close of the year we addressed a very full statement on the subject of rates for the carriage of mackerel to the London and North Western Railway Company, the Midland Great Western of Ireland, the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, and the Galway Bay Steamboat Company. We pointed out that, though the Midland Great Western Company carried 22,000 boxes of mackerel last spring, the industry cannot be regarded as being so thoroughly established that it can safely bear the present rates. We asked that the rate for 1 ton lots should be the same as that charged for 3 ton lots, and that this general rate should be reduced about 10 per cent. In reply the three first-named Companies agreed to assimilate the rates for 1 and 3 ton lots, but declined to make the further concession suggested. The Galway Bay Steamboat Company agreed to make a reduction of 1d. per box, equal to about 1½ per cent.

IV. INDUSTRIES.

During the past year the following Home-Industry Classes have been open:—

- 6 Lace Classes at Glencolumbkille, Carriek, Kiltimagh, Swinford, Claremorris, and Oughterard.
- 10 Crochet Classes at Ardara, Grange, Pulathomas, Rossmuck, Costello, Lettermore, Carna, Derrypark, Leenaue, and Spiddal.
- 6 Embroidery and Drawn-work Classes at Ardara, Moneygold, Partry, Treanlam, Tourmakeady, and Shraih.
- 3 Knitting Classes at Inver, Pulathomas, and Agboos (Co. Mayo).
- 2 Weaving Classes at Ardara and Mount Bellew.
- 2 Domestic Training Classes at Anagry and Kincaslugh (Co. Donegal).

At the close of the year 24 of the 29 Classes in the first-named six groups were open, and the average attendance was at that time 30 at each class. At the close of the year there were 723 pupils in attendance at these classes, a great advance on the number in the preceding year, viz., 245.

The payment of 2d. or 3d. per day to beginners in certain districts during the first four months of attendance, and the bonus of 1s. per week given to others for proficiency, according to the scale explained in our last Report, are continued.

The earnings even of the elder girls are low, being in the majority of cases below 1s. per day, but it must be remembered that the money earned does not represent the whole benefit derived from these classes. Habits of industry, cleanliness and neatness are formed, and the improvement in some of these respects is very soon observable. A clergyman in a very poor district in which a class had recently been opened wrote that:—"The class is gradually propagating a spirit of diligence and industry which will, I expect, do much more for the elevation of those people than any amount of money otherwise placed in their hands. The good that has been done in this way is already visible to any person going among the people—"a stranger would at once pick out from a crowd of girls those who have been attending the knitting and lace schools—they are neater and brighter than their sisters. Education and training will either raise the people out of poverty or compel them to leave homes in which they cannot prosper."

The excellence of the work done in these schools is shown not only by the ready sale which it commands, but by the following prizes having been won at the Art Industries Exhibition organized by the Royal Dublin Society in 1898:—Grange School won first prize, £3, for crochet, and Ardara won second prize, £2. Glencolumbkille School won third prize for guipure and appliqué lace, and Kiltimagh a special prize for the same. In addition to those Grange School won four first, two second, and one third prizes at the Sligo Show.

The Irish Lace Depot continues to purchase almost all the work sent from these classes, and last year the lace classes received

Lace, Crochet,
&c., Class 5.

Lace, Crochet, &c., Classes. the large sum of £1,681 12s. The gross value of work produced in seventeen classes, many of them open for only portion of the year, was £2,445 5s 4d., including earnings from drawn-work and embroidery done partly in their own homes for the Belfast trade by the pupils of one of the classes in County Donegal. Donations amounting to £113 from the Irish Lace Depot were received in the year, and will be applied, as stipulated by the donors, in augmenting the earnings of the workers at our lace and crochet classes.

Net-mending Classes. Net-mending classes were opened for four or five months at each of the following places, and the attendance averaged forty-three :—Inishark Island, Tully, Roundstone, Eagle's Nest, Lettergest, Inishnee Island, Kilronan, Inishlacken, and Onaght, in County Galway; Murrisk, in County Mayo, and Downing's Bay, in County Donegal.

Weaving Classes. An Instructor in weaving, who has been for several years in our employ, has conducted a class at Ardara and at the request of Sir Henry Grattan Bellew, who has made great efforts to encourage this and other industries at Mount Bellew, our Instructor has been sent there. This place is situated outside the congested districts but so near the border that a considerable population in those districts may benefit by the means of the instruction afforded.

Mr. Walker, our Inspector, says that although the goods made at Mount Bellew can be undersold by the produce of power looms, they have a distinctive homespun character which cannot be exactly copied by power looms. He adds that the wool is well spun and twisted and the cloth is more likely to wear well and keep its shape than many of the ordinary homespuns.

Donegal Tweeds. The past year has been one of great depression in the market for homespuns, and the gross turn-over in South Donegal has again decreased, as will be seen from the following Table, based on our Instructor's monthly reports :—

Table showing the Quantity and Value of Donegal Homespuns sold in 1897-8, and 1898-9.

Place.	Sales Value.	Sales Quantity. (Pieces).	Percentage of Stamped Quality.
Ardara, 1897-8.	£ 5,075	1,905	11
Do., 1898-9.	3,172	967	77
Decrease.	1,904	938	83
Percentage of Decrease.	35½	39½	30
Carrick, 1897-8.	2,722	519	35½
Do., 1898-9.	2,333	700	34
Decrease.	489	119	—
Percentage of Decrease.	18½	14½	—

This single encouraging feature of this Table is the fact that the Carrick weavers increased the percentage of "stamped" or standard quality, and consequently the fall in price and production was not so great as at Ardara. This result is attributable, in a great degree, to the attention given by the people of this district to this instruction we provided for them in the past few years.

The stamping of webs and payment of bonus for standard quality have been discontinued since 1st March last, but the measuring of webs still continues.

It was mentioned in our last Report that the Messrs. Morton of Darvel, Ayrshire, had commenced the manufacture of hand-tufted carpets, at Killybegs.

One of the first two carpets produced was presented to Her Excellency the Countess Cadogan and the other to one of the members of our Board, the Bishop of Raphoe. The former was exhibited at the Irish Industries Sale at Liverpool, and was much admired. The latter was shown at the Bazaar at Letterkenny, in November last, held in aid of the building of the new Cathedral.

There are now about 25 girls employed and the Messrs. Morton wish to enlarge their premises so as to afford accommodation for at least 150 hands.

The "Domestic Training" classes, commenced in November last, are a new experiment and promise to become a permanent feature of our work. It is the custom of the girls and younger women of "the Rosses" and other western districts of County Donegal to go annually to the "hiring fairs" at Letterkenny, Derry, Strabane, and Ballybofey, and engage themselves for about six months' service with the farmers of East Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone. As the cottages in which the girls live when at home give them no opportunity of learning the ordinary work of domestic service they are quite untrained, are put to rough work and can obtain only low wages.

To teach these girls cooking, laundry and general house work, and to train them in habits of neatness and order, so as to enable them to get better wages, were the objects in view in opening a class, first at Annagry, and then at Kincaslugh. A lady from the Royal Irish Association for the Training and Employment of Women was selected as teacher, and the instruction was evidently much appreciated by the pupils, who numbered twenty-seven at Annagry and thirty-six at Kincaslugh and were very attentive and punctual in their attendance, notwithstanding the bad weather which prevailed and the distances many of them had to walk. Rapid progress was made and the training acquired must be a great assistance to the pupils when seeking employment, but it is felt that three months is too short a time for so wide a course of instruction and it is intended that such classes shall in future continue at least four months. The pupils were divided into two classes, a senior for young women and a junior for girls still attending the National School.

V. ENGINEERING WORKS.

We indicated in our last Report that our expenditure on public works should not in our opinion absorb in future so large a portion of our income, and although there has not been a very appreciable reduction during the past year, we hope to effect a greater saving in this direction in ensuing years, and we think it advisable to state that we regard most of the works, such as roads, bridges and piers, which we are frequently asked to undertake, as being more properly chargeable to county or other public funds, which would have borne the expenditure if our Board had not been established. In very many cases, as our Accounts will show, we have given substantial contributions in aid of works when the county authorities have undertaken to carry them out. One advantage of this arrangement is that the charge and maintenance of the works devolve from the first on the county, instead of being transferred to them by us, as provided by Section 18 of the Local Government Act, 1898, in the case of marine works executed by our officers.

It will be seen from Appendices IV. and XXXIII., that in the year ending 31st March, 1899, we have spent the sum of £10,283 on engineering and marine works.

This expenditure may be classified under the following general heads:—

Marine Works, Piers, Harbours, &c.,	£5,410
Drainage Works,	492
Roads, Bridges, &c., carried out by the Board,	296
Roads, Bridges, &c., carried out by County authorities, with contributions from the Board amounting to	2,804
Administration,	1,281
Total,	£10,283

Of these the most important were the following:—

A sea-wall was constructed at Gortnasate in Oruit Harbour. The cost of this work has been £265.

The extension of the pier at Ballyness has been completed at a total cost of £772. This harbour is tidal, and the calls of steamers, from this cause and from the rough weather, were very irregular during the past winter.

At Rosbeg, County Donegal, a boat-slip has been completed at a cost of £659.

The fishing harbour at Mace, Connemara, is approaching completion.

We paid £192 as a contribution to assist the county authorities in building a pier at Castletown Bere.

The landing-place at Cooshenkenny, County Kerry, has been improved by the removal of rocks, and £293 has been expended in making a road at Rincen, in the same county, in addition to £100 contributed to the work by the Mansion House Relief Fund.

The completion of Sneem Pier, County Kerry, was noticed in our last Report; £808 was expended on this work in the past year.

About £450 was paid in 1898-9 to assist local committees in carrying out drainage works in several localities.

In our Sixth Report (Appendix No. XXXV.) we gave some description of a scheme brought before us in 1897 by the Rev. Denis O'Hara, and adopted as an experiment. The object in view was to encourage by small grants of money the poorer occupiers of land in certain districts to make useful and permanent improvements in their farms, dwellings, and general surroundings.

It was proposed in the first instance to try this experiment in the Swinford Union, where the population is more dense than in any other portion of the Congested Districts. It was afterwards extended to all those poor and populous parishes that lie between Foxford and Ballaghaderreen, covering an area of about 700 square miles, with a population of over 130,000.

The parishes to which the grants, amounting in all to £3,196, were made in 1897 and 1898 are shown in Appendix No. XXXIV. Almost the entire population of this great district consists of very small tenants, holding on the average only five acres each, and the land is everywhere of very poor quality, reclaimed from rock and bog by the industry of the people.

While most of the districts along the coast had benefited greatly from the development of the sea fisheries, the people of this large inland area had derived little advantage from our various operations. Having no tracts of mountain grazing they have few cattle and rarely possess a horse, so that even our agricultural schemes had failed to help them to any appreciable extent.

The greater number of the able-bodied men are migratory labourers, who spend from five to eight months of every year in England or Scotland, and the savings from their wages while thus employed form almost the entire support of their families, as they cannot obtain employment at home during the winter months, although willing to work for very low wages.

It was to meet the case of the large population so peculiarly circumstanced, to lend them a helping hand, and at the same time to make them self-reliant, by showing them how much their comfort and resources could be improved by their own efforts, that the "Parish Committee Scheme" was suggested.

Committees, with an Honorary Secretary, and in most cases with the Parish Priest as Chairman, were formed in 26 parishes. A Supervisor of Works was appointed for groups of four or five parishes. In order to have the results of the experiment carefully tested by inspection of the works carried out under the management of the Committee, it was arranged that all operations should if possible be completed before 31st March, 1899, and one of our Inspectors, Mr. Townsend Gahan, was instructed in that month

Parish
Committee
Scheme.

to examine and report upon the works in all the parishes, keeping especially in view the value of each work as compared with the grant made for it by the Committee.

Mr. Gahan's report shows that the success or failure of the scheme has been determined in each parish by the amount of care and attention paid to its working by the Committee, and the efficiency of the Committees will be very carefully watched in future, and when grants are not properly administered they will be discontinued.

In one or two parishes, where relief work in some shape had recently been given from other funds, the greatest difficulty was experienced by the members of the Committee in making the numerous applicants for assistance understand not only that work must be done for the money but that relatively a very large amount of work was required, as the grants were intended only as an encouragement to self-help.

A very large number of the works were roads or main drains carried out by groups of tenants for their joint benefit.

Farm buildings, such as sheds, stables or cow-houses, formed another large class of works.

The good effects of the scheme are not to be measured only by the improvements effected by men who obtained the grants; others were led to follow their example and carry out works without assistance from the Committee.

Our Inspector says in his report:—

"Before going into the details of the scheme or criticising the various points that crop up, I would state broadly that, in my opinion, it has been a marked success, not only from the amount of work done, which is great, but also from the much more far-reaching moral effects it has produced—a spirit of rivalry in cleanliness, in agricultural and domestic progress is being stirred up in localities which have been almost impossible to get at in any way hitherto attempted or suggested.

"It may be objected that the moral effect of giving grants to people for carrying out works they might be expected to carry out on their own initiative, as being entirely for their own advantage, is bad, and tends to have a retarding effect on voluntary improvements. That may be the case in some degree, but not markedly so, and the case seems to present itself thus:—Here is a community terribly poor and resourceless—inert perhaps. If by a small stimulus it is possible to move that body in an upward direction and in a degree very much out of proportion to the stimulus applied, then I would consider the stimulus a useful one. And if it is even necessary to apply the same stimulant again, still if the upward movement is good I do not think the moral effect can be bad. The effect on the coming generation, bringing them up under more cleanly, better, and wider conditions, will be probably greater than can now be estimated. These remarks apply specially to the works undertaken for house improvements and drainage of land and where in cases like this a grant of £1 or £1 10s. will induce a man to move his cows out of the dwelling house, build a byre, move the manure-heap from before the door, and substitute a neat yard or garden surrounded by well-built walls, then it seems to me that that pound repays itself times without number outside the money value, in the social education of that man and his family."

No one can pass through the district in which these Committees have been at work without noticing on all sides the new bye-roads, extensive drains and numerous small buildings with galvanized roofs which attest the success of the scheme and show that a real awakening of energy and industry has commenced amongst the small farmers and cottagers. We do not, however, wish to convey that our operations have been more than one of the causes of the favourable change which is so generally observable throughout this part of the country.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The following sums were received during the year ending 31st March last as contributions towards various objects connected with our work :—

£100 from the Mansion House Relief of Distress Fund, towards the cost of making a road from Rineen to Reeneragh, County Kerry. The work has been carried out at a total cost of £400.

The Mansion House Relief Fund also gave £30 to assist in building a shed for fishermen's nets at Murrisk.

£100 was received from Mr. Josiah Salt, of Achill, as a contribution from inhabitants of Achill towards the cost of Dugort Pier, and a similar sum was received for the same object from the Trustees of the Achill Mission.

The gift of £113 made by the Irish Lace Depot, for the benefit of workers in our lace and crochet schools, has already been acknowledged under the head of "Industries."

In March, 1892, we resolved to assist the Irish Agricultural Organization Society in the establishment of "Agricultural Banks" in the congested districts on the system of the "People's Banks," which have become so numerous and so successful on the Continent. Rai Seisen Banks.

Up to the 31st March last we had voted £250 to the Society as a contribution in aid of the expenses of organising new Banks. There were then thirty Banks registered in the congested districts and twenty in other parts of Ireland.

We have made loans of £50 each to fourteen Banks, and of £100 each to three others at 2½ per cent. interest, but have decided to charge 3 per cent. in future.

We give in Appendix No. XXXII, figures showing the recent financial operations of those Banks which have been six months or more at work. These statistics testify to the care with which the management has been conducted. The loans, it will be observed, were generally for very small sums, £2 or £3. With regard to the volume of business transacted it must not be forgotten that one of the essential features of the system is that each Bank shall occupy a small area, such as a parish, so that all the members shall be known to one another and complete supervision be thus exercised.

In Appendix XXXI. we print the Preface to the Rules adopted by the Banks, which puts in clear and simple language the objects and principles upon which they are founded.

- Subsidies to Steamer Service.** We are now paying £700 a year to the Galway Steamboat Company for the service to the Aran Islands, and £600 a year to provide a service on the north-west coast of Donegal.
- Nurse, Achill Island.** We have undertaken to pay the salary and expenses of a nurse at Achill Island, up to the 1st May, 1899. It is hoped some permanent arrangement will then be made for her maintenance.
- Co operation of Constabulary.** We continue to be under great obligations to Sir Andrew Reed, K.C.B., and to the officers and members of the Royal Irish Constabulary for the valuable assistance they have given us in connection with our horse-breeding and other agricultural and fishery projects.
- Agricultural Department, Irish Land Commission.** In agricultural matters we still have the advantage of the advice and assistance of Mr. T. S. Porter, of the Agricultural Department of the Irish Land Commission.
- Accounts.** The Accounts of Receipts and Payments in the year ended 31st March last, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, as well as full details under each head, and the Issues on Loan, are submitted in the Appendix to this Report.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's faithful servants,

GERALD W. BALFOUR,
 de VESCL
 W. P. GEOGHEGAN.
 CHARLES KENNEDY.
 ✠ PATRICK O'DONNELL.
 HORACE PLUNKETT.
 FREDERICK WRENCH.
 ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.
 W. SPOTSWOOD GREEN.
 DENIS O'HARA. } *Temporary Members.*

Dated this 21st June, 1899.

F. W. D. MITCHELL, *Secretary.*
 23, Rutland Square, Dublin.

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APPENDICES

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ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS under the Statute 54 and 55
as furnished to the

RECEIPTS.	—	Total Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance on 1st April, 1898,	—	13,683 7 0
I. MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS—		
Interest on Church Surplus Grant,	41,250 0 0	
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits,	574 12 11	
Agriculture—Miscellaneous Receipts,	4,162 0 1	
Fisheries—Miscellaneous Receipts,	12,747 14 11	
Industries—Repayment of Loans and Interest,	822 17 0	
Miscellaneous Receipts,	1,757 0 0	
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.—Miscellaneous Receipts,	422 0 1	
Amalgamation of Holdings, &c.—Miscellaneous Receipts,	5,012 12 1	
Inspectors' Salaries and Travelling Expenses,	0 5 1	
Legal and other General Expenses,	1,000 0 0	
Treasury Grant in aid of Administrative Expenses,	1,500 0 0	
Treasury Grant for Interest on Loan,	10,000 0 0	
Loan from Board of Public Works, Ireland,	6 11 3	
Steamer,	7 12 10	
General Purposes,		
		20,244 14 2
Sale of Stock advanced by Irish Land Commission under Sec. 42 of Land Act, 1896,		3,761 0 7
II. IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—		
Repayment of Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893, with Interest thereon,	1,003 16 6	
Proceeds of Sale of Securities,	6,457 6 4	
Interest on Securities,	337 17 6	
Agriculture—Repayment of Loans and Interest,	85 5 6	
Fisheries—Repayment of Loans and Interest,	2,923 2 7	
Miscellaneous Receipts,	80 5 4	
Industries—Repayment of Loans and Interest,	45 2 6	
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.—Miscellaneous Receipts,	3 4 2	
General Purposes—Repayment of Loans and Interest,	394 6 2	
		12,196 7 7
III. SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND—		
Repayment of Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893, with Interest thereon,	406 16 8	
Interest on Securities,	60 4 6	
Agriculture—ditto,	0 11 4	
Fisheries—Repayment of Loans and Interest,	478 12 3	
Miscellaneous Receipts,	0 10 0	
Industries—Repayment of Loans and Interest,	198 12 6	
		1,144 7 7
IV. AQUILL FUND—		
(Interest on Securities),	—	22 19 4
Total,		£111,152 16 4

I.

Vict. cap. 48, Part II., between 1st April, 1898, and 31st March, 1899.
Comptroller and Auditor-General.

PAYMENTS.	—	Total Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS—		
Agriculture—Grants and other Expenditure.	13,499 13 4	
Fisheries—Grants and other Expenditure.	21,237 19 8	
Industries—Grants and other Expenditure.	7,443 12 4	
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.—Grants and other Expenditure.	9,997 9 2	
Amalgamation of Holdings, &c.—Grants and other Expenditure.	8,429 1 0	
Annuities payable to Irish Land Commission under Sec. 43, Land Act, 1890.	358 1 3	
Inspectors' Salaries and Travelling Expenses, Local and other General Expenses.	4,603 2 0	
Steamer.	2,811 10 4	
Sinking Fund No. 1.	2,800 0 0	
Sinking Fund No. 2.	797 0 0	
General Purposes, Grants, &c.	1,291 12 4	81,129 4 2
Purchase of Estates under Sec. 43 of Land Act, 1896.		11,406 4 6
II. IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—		
Agriculture—Loans.	937 11 2	
Fisheries—Loans.	7,347 15 0	
Grants and other Expenditure.	1,907 5 8	
Industries—Loans.	31 12 11	
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.—Grants and other Expenditure.	288 3 7	10,509 11 4
III. SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND—		
Agriculture—Loans.	120 0 0	
Fisheries—Loans.	750 14 3	
Fisheries—Grants and other Expenditure.	1,574 4 2	
Industries—Loans.	112 14 2	2,557 12 11
Total Expenditure.	—	105,155 12 30
Balance on 31st March, 1899.	—	4,967 3 6
Total.		211,122 16 4

F. W. D. MITCHELL, *Accounting Officer.*

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APPENDIX II

STATEMENT of Cash Balances and Receipts held by the COMMISSIONED DISTRICTS BOARD for IRELAND
on 31st March, 1893.

ACCOUNT.	CASH.		RECEIPTS.	
	Debit.	Credit.	By payment, &c.	From Loans and other Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND,	1,200 12 0	—	1,200 12 0	1,200 12 0
LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS LOAN FUND,	—	1,200 12 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
SEA AND COAST PROTECTION FUND,	—	1,200 0 0	1,200 12 0	1,200 12 0
ARMS IMPROVEMENT FUND,	—	10 14 0	10 12 1	—
Total,	1,200 12 0	1,200 12 0	3,600 1 1	3,600 0 0

F. W. D. MERRILL, *Accounting Officer.*

APPENDIX III.

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1899.

	Total to 31st March, 1898.	Total during 1898-99.	Total to 31st March, 1899.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Interest on Church Surplus Grant, . . .	254,089 13 6	61,250 0 0	305,339 13 6
Interest on Bank Deposits and Securities, . . .	2,145 4 3	674 12 11	2,719 15 2
Proceeds of Sale of Securities, (French Estate), . . .	922 5 8	—	922 5 8
<i>Agricultural Schemes:</i>			
Horses and Asses,	4,923 19 7	1,147 7 0	5,071 6 7
Cattle,	4,661 0 11	661 8 4	5,212 9 3
Pigs,	562 11 8	63 10 6	490 1 9
Sheep,	656 0 0	47 2 8	583 2 5
Seeds and Manures sold to Farmers, . . .	2,122 17 8	196 10 11	2,310 14 7
Seed Potatoes and Oats for Sale, . . .	581 8 2	1,227 17 9	1,809 5 11
Implements for Sale,	130 12 6	205 13 10	361 5 10
Potato Growing Experiment, . . .	435 17 2	—	435 17 2
Asparagus Culture and Early Vegetables, . . .	42 1 7	41 17 10	83 19 5
Beckkeeping,	330 19 0	179 16 5	489 15 5
Honey,	112 18 9	201 17 11	374 14 8
Potato Spraying,	673 4 6	17 11 6	690 16 0
Poultry Dept.,	636 15 11	12 7 9	559 5 8
Miscellaneous,	152 0 6	42 11 11	194 12 5
	15,469 5 0	4,162 0 1	19,631 5 1
<i>Fishery Schemes:</i>			
Cured Fish,	16,846 0 1	2,909 19 5	22,506 19 6
Boats, Nets, and Gear,	1,267 0 10	362 1 4	1,629 2 3
Skerritt's Boats (fish sold),	181 1 0	—	731 1 6
Net mending (contribution from Board of National Education),	187 17 11	93 3 8	286 1 7
Smack "Maraposa" (fish sold, &c.), . . .	99 5 8	—	99 5 6
Arna Mickelcel Fishery,	3,504 16 2	4,593 15 1	12,411 11 3
Aohill do.,	49 15 2	—	49 15 2
Cleggan Fishery,	2,594 17 1	2,903 11 2	5,518 8 3
Glidden do.,	73 19 5	297 17 3	371 18 8
Instruction in Fishing,	20 10 0	—	20 10 0
Large Fishing Boats, County Galway, (See also I. R. L. Fund),	—	585 8 2	665 6 2
Large Fishing Boats, County Donegal, (See also S. & C. F. Fund),	6,634 16 3	2,442 9 7	7,475 0 1
Carrier Barrels,	56 13 0	78 4 3	176 17 3
Miscellaneous,	282 0 0	54 5 0	316 5 6
	33,290 7 10	12,747 14 11	42,088 2 9
	Carried on next page.		

APPENDIX III.—(continued).

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1899
—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1893.	Total Receipts for 1892-93.	Total to 31st March, 1893.
—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—cont.			
<i>Industrial Schemes:</i>			
Tobin Barrel-making,	1,224 3 0	202 3 5	1,516 5 5
Burtonport do.,	724 19 3	251 15 5	1,703 14 3
Sale of Looms,	122 14 11	42 2 2	164 17 1
Roadbuilding, Co. Galway,	514 15 2	291 12 2	805 5 4
Miscellaneous Receipts,	351 5 0	159 12 10	520 17 10
	2,947 15 4	1,267 0 0	4,715 1 4
<i>Piers, Harbours, Bridges, &c.:</i>			
Contribution from Irish Reproductive Loan Fund and Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund,	4,973 12 0	—	4,973 12 0
Miscellaneous,	5,656 1 8	492 0 1	9,146 1 9
	13,627 13 8	492 0 1	14,119 13 0
<i>Migration and Amalgamation of Holdings:</i>			
French Estate (Rents, &c.),	1,667 18 10	50 0 0	1,717 18 10
„ „ Land Stock,	9,172 11 6	—	9,172 11 6
Clare Island Estate (Rents, &c.), . .	1,703 11 3	762 19 4	2,466 10 7
Leonard Estate (do.),	589 7 2	350 12 4	939 19 5
Thomson Estate (do.),	103 12 5	435 12 2	538 10 5
Rockfield Estate,	—	315 5 9	315 5 9
Port Royal Estate,	—	1,392 2 0	1,392 2 0
Lacra Estate,	—	120 14 5	120 14 5
O'Donel Estate (Newport Farm), . .	—	202 19 0	202 19 0
Knockanuskill Farm, No. 1,	—	573 14 4	573 14 4
Do, No. 2,	—	52 11 0	52 11 0
Newbridge Farm,	—	162 2 7	162 2 7
O'Reilly-Dewse Estate,	—	32 9 7	32 9 7
Carrowcannon Estate,	—	3 12 10	3 12 10
Digby Estate,	—	2 1 5	2 1 5
Leach Estate,	—	229 9 0	229 9 0
Miscellaneous,	125 19 9	—	125 19 9
	18,794 1 0	5,665 12 1	17,967 13 1
	Continued on next page.		

APPENDIX III.—(continued).

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1899
—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1898.	Total Receipts for 1898-99.	Total to 31st March, 1899.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—cont.:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Inspectors' Salaries and Travelling Expenses, Legal and other General Expenses:</i>			
Treasury Grant-in-Aid,	4,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	5,500 0 0
" " (to meet Interest Loan of £30,000).	—	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Miscellaneous Receipts,	16 2 11	0 6 1	16 6 0
	4,016 2 11	2,500 6 1	6,515 6 0
<i>General Purposes:</i>			
Telegraphs,	—	7 13 10	7 13 10
Steamer, Miscellaneous Receipts, . . .	64 13 0	6 11 3	71 3 3
Sale of Land Stock advanced by Irish Land Commission for Purchase of Estates.	15,429 13 6	3,761 0 7	19,190 13 10
Loan from Board of Public Works, . .	—	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
<i>Loans—Repayments:</i>			
Fisheries,	423 9 5	—	423 9 5
Industries,	5,776 14 6	823 17 0	4,953 11 6
	4,194 3 11	823 17 0	5,017 0 11
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND:			
Cash transferred by Board of Works,	2,747 6 6	—	2,747 6 6
Repayments on Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893.	17,558 9 6	1,093 16 6	18,652 6 0
Interest on Securities,	4,035 9 11	337 17 6	4,423 7 6
Sale of Securities,	30,000 5 9	6,667 6 4	41,005 14 1
<i>Fisheries—Large Fishing Boats, Co. Galway (See also Miscellaneous Fund).</i>	—	64 4 6	64 4 6
Miscellaneous Receipts, Stamps and Law Costs recovered, and sundry receipts.	157 6 11	22 0 10	179 9 0
		Cash closed on next page.	

APPENDIX III.—(continued).

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1899
—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1898.	Total Receipts during 1898-99.	Total to 31st March, 1899.
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—con.:			
<i>Ports, Roads, Bridges, &c.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Miscellaneous Receipts,	581 18 8	3 4 2	585 0 10
<i>Loan Repayments:</i>			
Agriculture,	123 12 6	85 5 6	123 18 6
Fisheries,	7,556 14 2	3,503 2 7	11,058 10 9
Industries,	220 6 6	45 2 6	265 9 0
General Purposes,	682 2 7	384 5 2	770 7 9
	8,571 15 9	4,017 15 9	12,589 11 6
Board's Contribution towards Murriak Fund,	350 0 0	—	350 0 0
Local do. do. do.,	350 0 0	—	350 0 0
	700 0 0	—	700 0 0
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND:			
Cash transferred by Board of Works,	4,115 1 8	—	4,115 1 8
Repayments on Loans made prior to 1st June, 1898,	9,555 17 2	456 10 8	9,471 12 10
Interest on Securities,	246 1 10	80 4 8	246 6 0
Large Boats, County Fingal, (See Miscellaneous Fund),	937 18 10	0 10 0	988 8 10
Miscellaneous Receipts—Law Costs recovered from Borrowers,	33 14 4	—	33 14 4
<i>Loan Repayments:</i>			
Agriculture,	—	0 11 4	0 11 4
Fisheries,	1,570 0 9	478 12 3	2,054 13 0
Industries,	382 15 8	166 12 8	561 8 4
	1,956 16 5	657 16 3	2,636 12 8
*MURRIK REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND,	—	—	—
ACHILL IMPROVEMENT FUND:			
Balance transferred by Trustees,	920 9 2	—	920 9 2
Interest on Securities,	10 8 0	22 18 4	39 2 4
Grand Total,	450,893 15 10	97,609 9 4	558,150 5 2

* The transactions under this Fund have been transferred to the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.

APPENDIX IV.

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1899.

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1899.	Expenditure during 1898-99.	Total to 31st March, 1899.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Agricultural Schemes:</i>			
Horses and Asses,	35,229 0 2	3,668 11 8	38,932 11 10
Stud Farm,	7,142 3 10	860 14 4	7,732 16 2
Local Horse, &c., Shows,	354 6 4	75 0 0	429 6 4
Cattle,	13,408 6 0	4,213 13 0	17,621 19 0
Sheep,	2,893 9 1	134 15 0	3,023 4 1
Swine,	748 2 0	165 10 1	914 12 1
Poultry,	2,775 12 0	603 2 0	3,341 14 0
Do. (Dopet),	1,521 11 1	63 11 5	1,584 2 6
Bee-keeping,	1,186 4 2	905 7 6	1,891 12 6
Knockboy Plantation,	5,945 17 5	517 11 10	6,463 9 3
Do. Buildings,	1,136 1 2	—	1,136 1 2
Do. Farm,	967 9 0	48 6 1	963 12 1
Kilimagh and Bohola Planting, .	161 1 4	—	161 1 4
Do. Fruit Growing,	20 0 0	—	20 0 0
Example Holdings,	2,205 16 10	483 17 7	2,736 11 6
Market Gardening,	121 8 4	—	121 8 4
Do., Asparagus Culture,	451 7 0	77 3 11	528 10 11
Fresh Egg Trade,	41 19 3	—	41 19 3
Foxford—Gardening, Planting, &c.,	711 0 4	131 19 6	845 19 7
Seeds and Manure (for sale), . . .	2,233 12 6	302 13 9	2,535 8 2
Potato Spraying,	2,843 11 0	1,212 16 8	4,055 7 4
Do. Growing,	955 16 8	—	955 16 8
Sale of Implements,	169 12 16	283 10 10	463 3 6
Miscellaneous Plantings,	69 6 6	1 3 0	70 11 6
Agricultural Instruction,	2,995 11 6	1,256 10 7	4,223 2 3
Agricultural Inspection and Inciden- tals,	4,695 15 2	1,214 16 0	5,910 10 2
Purchase of Honey for Sale, . . .	153 7 2	244 17 10	328 5 0
Purchase of Seed Potatoes and Cais for Sale,	863 1 10	1,037 1 9	1,900 3 7
Parish Committee Grants,	937 16 8	1,770 10 0	2,704 4 6
Miscellaneous Votes,	177 14 9	86 16 3	253 11 0
	93,057 2 2	13,489 15 4	111,536 13 6
(Continued on next page).			

APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1892—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1892.	Expenditure during 1891-92.	Total to 31st March, 1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(cont.)			
<i>Fishing Schemes:</i>			
Fish Curing,	30,808 11 0	3,630 11 6	34,438 2 3
Instruction in Curing,	4,397 9 4	454 16 1	4,852 5 5
Instruction in Fishing,	6,002 11 1	4,219 16 10	10,221 7 11
Steam Trawler "Jackson,"	423 1 1	—	423 1 1
Charter of Steamers,	6,301 10 6	—	6,301 10 6
Ice Hull, Repairs, &c.,	298 16 6	—	298 16 6
Skorff's Boats,	1,162 16 6	—	1,162 16 6
Smack "Marapen,"	460 6 6	—	460 6 6
Carrier Barrels,	118 17 6	89 1 8	207 18 0
Boats, Nets and Gear,	2,715 0 11	1,058 7 10	3,773 7 9
Achill Spring Mackerel Fishery,	175 12 2	—	175 12 2
Anna Spring Mackerel Fishery,	10,794 19 7	4,639 10 10	15,434 10 6
Anna Fishery (Herring),	207 11 6	—	207 11 6
Blackod Spring Mackerel Fishery,	—	277 12 8	277 12 8
Cloggan Spring Mackerel Fishery,	3,727 8 6	6,970 15 10	7,707 4 4
Doonoughan and Cudden Fishery,	220 13 10	347 12 6	568 11 4
Net Mending,	715 18 8	218 14 10	934 13 6
Galway Store, (See General Purposes),	442 12 6	—	442 12 6
Murrisk Reproductive Fund,	320 0 0	—	320 0 0
Large Fishing Boats, Co. Donegal, (See also S. & C. F. Fund),	3,764 2 10	3,065 17 9	3,700 0 7
Large Fishing Boats, Co. Galway, (See also L. E. L. Fund),	—	697 14 7	697 14 7
Mayo Trawl,	244 5 0	—	244 5 0
Experiment in Seine Boat Fishing,	263 17 11	—	263 17 11
Miscellaneous Grants,	1,433 18 7	267 4 2	1,701 2 0
Administration,	6,281 1 0	1,864 12 7	7,845 13 7
Roundstone Store,	178 6 11	21 1 8	199 10 7
	51,375 18 0	24,237 19 8	59,613 10 8
<i>Industrial Schemes:</i>			
Administration—Special Inquiries, &c.,	1,057 6 0	1,063 2 10	2,120 6 10
Ballinghadereen Factory,	3,281 13 4	458 6 8	3,750 0 0
Foxford Factory,	7,983 6 8	616 13 4	8,000 0 0
Foxford Mill Race,	1,161 3 0	—	1,161 3 0
(Continued on next page)			

APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1892—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1892.	Expenditure during 1891-92.	Total to 31st March, 1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.) :			
<i>Industrial Scheme—(continued) :</i>			
Cashel National School,	100 6 3	—	100 6 3
Carraroe Knitting Industry, . . .	32 0 0	—	32 0 0
Balmulloo Weaving do.	91 14 5	—	91 14 5
Donagall Tweed Industry,	338 5 3	300 9 3	638 14 6
Industrial Classes,	533 8 8	1,305 3 0	2,438 7 8
Ballyshannon Factory,	127 5 7	—	127 5 7
Midford Weaving Industry,	240 8 7	—	240 6 7
Cranmeries,	20 12 1	—	20 12 1
Teelin Barrel-making,	1,348 14 4	532 17 7	1,906 11 11
Bustonport Barrel-making,	1,076 2 7	944 14 8	2,890 17 1
Instruction in Barrelmaking,	—	103 18 5	103 18 5
<i>Irish Industries Association— (South Donagall Industries).</i>			
Grant "A" (for prizes to weavers), .	912 5 7	—	912 5 7
Grant "B" (for local supervision), .	427 6 7	—	427 6 7
Grant "C" (purchase and spinning of wool, &c.)	432 17 4	—	432 17 4
Do. New Grant,	535 11 7	—	535 11 7
Grant "D" Belfast Exhibition, . . .	215 14 3	—	215 14 3
Grant "E" Ardara Crochet Scheme,	175 10 5	—	175 10 5
Moneygold Industries,	272 6 11	10 10 0	282 16 11
Purchase and Sale and Manufacture of Looms,	179 18 8	69 15 9	239 14 5
Kilfinnagh Industries,	465 14 3	—	465 14 3
Do. Technical School,	1,364 0 0	100 0 0	1,464 0 0
Achill Industries,	29 8 8	—	29 8 8
Irish Agricultural Organization So- ciety. (Agricultural Banks).	174 10 11	150 0 0	324 10 11
Dublin Exhibition,	27 5 2	—	27 5
Boatbuilding,	635 0 5	461 17 2	1,096 17 7
Instruction in Boatbuilding,	141 3 2	219 0 7	360 3 9
Miscellaneous Grants,	364 10 5	164 2 6	468 12 11
	23,653 9 10	7,443 12 4	31,097 2 2
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c. :</i>			
Works completed or in progress, .	44,942 15 9	8,365 18 1	53,308 12 10
Administration,	6,007 5 5	1,331 13 1	7,338 18 6
	51,000 2 2	9,697 9 2	60,697 11 4
	(Continued on next page.)		

APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1899—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1892.	Expenditure during 1892-93.	Total to 31st March, 1892.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.):	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
<i>General Purposes:</i>			
Galway Bay Steamboat Co.,	4,087 6 8	700 0 0	5,287 6 8
Dunagal S.B. Service,	—	400 0 0	400 0 0
Telegraphs, &c.,	145 10 0	60 7 10	207 3 8
West Coast (Mayo) Steamer Service,	429 10 9	12 0 0	611 10 9
North Coast (Mayo) do., do., . .	250 0 0	—	250 0 0
Nurse for Achill,	74 10 10	103 4 10	175 1 8
Galway Store (Now),	323 7 6	10 19 8	333 7 2
	0,029 0 2	1,294 12 4	7,330 18 6
<i>Migration and Alienation of Holdings:</i>			
Claro Island Estate, Co. Mayo, . .	10,789 10 6	1,945 10 1	12,733 0 7
French Estate, Co. Galway, . . .	10,200 0 0	10 0 2	10,270 14 2
Leonard Estate, Co. Galway, . . .	6,945 10 7	1,872 10 8	8,818 12 3
Thomson Estate,	963 12 6	509 11 8	1,495 4 2
Netterville Estate,	—	562 19 3	562 19 3
Rockfield Estate,	—	400 10 7	400 10 7
Port Royal Estate,	—	1,603 3 11	1,603 3 11
Carrowcannon Estate,	—	212 0 11	212 5 11
Leitch Estate,	—	420 10 8	420 19 6
Digby Estate,	—	125 7 0	125 7 0
O'Reilly-Denoe Estate,	—	10 11 11	10 11 11
O'Donell Estate,	—	45 3 8	40 3 6
Knockanakil Farm No. 1,	—	127 14 10	127 14 10
Do, No. 2,	—	75 0 9	75 0 9
Ballymacragh Farm (Loose Estate), .	—	487 4 10	487 4 10
Rosvyle Estate, Co. Galway, . . .	150 0 0	—	150 0 0
Administration,	7 0 6	—	7 3 0
	22,129 2 1	2,439 1 0	27,578 3 1
Continued on next page.			

APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE OF EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1899—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1898.	Expenditure during 1898-99.	Total to 31st March 1899.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.) :			
<i>Purchases of Estates under sec. 63, Land Act, 1880 :</i>			
Thomson Estate,	1,250 0 0	—	1,250 0 0
Loetch Estate,	2,160 0 0	—	2,160 0 0
Port Royal Estate,	10,500 0 0	—	10,500 0 0
Rockfield Estate,	—	1,871 13 10	1,871 13 10
Higgins Estate,	—	2,753 0 0	2,753 0 0
Judge Estate,	—	5,042 0 0	5,042 0 0
O'Reilly-Deane Estate,	—	347 0 0	347 0 0
Valkenburgh Estate,	—	2,831 10 7	2,831 10 7
O'Donel Estate,	—	630 0 0	630 0 0
	13,960 0 0	11,493 4 5	25,453 4 5
Annuities payable to Irish Land Com- missioners.	39 11 8	393 1 3	393 12 11
Inspections and Local Inquiries,	23,008 0 2	4,403 2 9	27,411 2 11
Steamer,	15,502 2 0	2,541 10 4	18,043 13 1
Sinking Fund, No. 1,	11,200 0 0	2,800 0 0	14,000 0 0
Do, No. 2 (Steamer Deprecia- tion Account).	787 0 0	787 0 0	1,574 0 0
	11,587 0 0	3,587 0 0	15,574 0 0
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND :			
Fisheries Grants, &c.,	686 0 0	167 5 2	853 5 2
Large Fishing Boats, Co. Galway and Co. Mayo. (See also Misc. Fund).	647 19 4	1,910 0 5	2,557 19 10
Local Contribution to Murrisk Fund refunded.	500 0 0	—	500 0 0
	1,032 19 4	1,967 5 2	3,559 5 0
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c. :</i>			
Works completed or in progress,	36,153 1 5	286 3 7	36,444 5 0
Administration,	7,771 0 3	—	7,771 0 3
	43,929 1 8	286 3 7	44,215 5 2
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND :			
Large Fishing Boats, Co. Donegal, (See also Miscellaneous Fund).	1,630 15 3	1,974 4 5	3,605 0 1
Fisheries Grants (stamps, &c.)	506 0 3	—	506 0 3
	1,839 5 4	1,974 4 5	3,813 9 9
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c. :</i>			
Works in Progress,	5,214 5 2	—	5,214 5 2
Administration,	1,075 0 10	—	1,075 0 10
	6,319 15 0	—	6,319 15 0
ACHILL FUND INVESTED,	936 17 4	—	936 17 4
Grand Total,	406,069 15 5	96,635 2 3	502,904 17 8

APPENDIX Y.

STATEMENT OF LOANS ISSUED FROM 28th August, 1900, to the 31st March, 1901.

Purposes for which Loans were made.	Fund from which Loans were made.	Total Loans made up to 31st March, 1901.		Loans made in Year ended 31st March, 1901.		Total Loans made up to 31st March, 1901.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Agricultural Developments.	Isle of Wight Reproductive Loan Fund.	40	£ 100 0 0	10	£ 250 0 0	50	£ 350 0 0
Do.	Isle of Wight Coast Fisheries Fund.	1	—	1	£ 100 0 0	1	£ 100 0 0
Industrial Developments.	Isle of Wight Reproductive Loan Fund.	1	£ 100 0 0	—	—	1	£ 100 0 0
Do.	Isle of Wight Reproductive Loan Fund.	10	£ 250 0 0	10	£ 250 0 0	20	£ 500 0 0
Do.	Isle of Wight Coast Fisheries Fund.	10	£ 250 0 0	1	£ 100 0 0	11	£ 250 0 0
Fishing Developments.	Isle of Wight Reproductive Loan Fund.	1	£ 100 0 0	—	—	1	£ 100 0 0
Do.	Isle of Wight Reproductive Loan Fund.	10	£ 250 0 0	10	£ 250 0 0	20	£ 500 0 0
Do.	Isle of Wight Coast Fisheries Fund.	10	£ 250 0 0	10	£ 250 0 0	20	£ 500 0 0
Public Buildings.	Isle of Wight Reproductive Loan Fund.	1	£ 100 0 0	—	—	1	£ 100 0 0
	Total.	100	£ 2,500 0 0	40	£ 1,000 0 0	140	£ 3,500 0 0

APPENDIX VI.

HORSE BREEDING.

APPENDIX

HORSE-

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on Scheme for Improvement

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.									
	Purchase of Stallions.	Purchase of Ponies.	Purchase of Mares.	Hire of Stallions.	Purchase of Stallion Aves and Am Mares.	Transport.	Keep in country and forage at Chantilly.	Clothing and Equipment.	Veterinary Fees.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1892-93.	4,122 11 9	—	300 0 0	60 0 0	464 2 2	211 7 4	835 15 10	151 7 5	48 17 8	
1893-94.	1,548 0 0	22 10 0	375 0 0	—	30 15 0	239 5 11	1,373 3 0	93 12 8	241 2 8	
1894-95.	2,042 10 0	21 0 0	320 0 0	12 0 0	—	235 6 11	1,192 15 0	90 2 2	372 4 0	
1895-96.	647 10 0	—	—	125 3 9	517 10 0	299 1 6	1,294 1 2	49 19 1	144 6 7	
1896-97.	735 0 0	28 0 0	306 10 0	—	—	214 14 6	1,623 4 9	39 11 0	106 5 7	
1897-98.	625 0 0	—	—	27 10 0	114 16 8	116 0 5	1,646 13 0	60 17 2	180 4 8	
1898-99.	55 10 0	—	—	—	—	151 0 5	1,436 7 4	18 2 10	1-2 1 2	
Total.	9,478 4 9	151 10 0	1,024 10 0	227 13 9	1,007 3 5	1,494 16 6	9,405 3 7	476 13	21,341 2 9	

APPENDIX

STUD FARM

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on Stud Farm

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.						
	Cost of Buildings and Repairs.	Furniture, &c.	Implements, &c.	Coal, Oil, &c.	Fencing, &c.	Bents, Water, &c.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1892-93,	1,575 11 0	23 3 4	43 19 0	4 10 0	—	—	
1893-94,	1,695 0 0	43 10 5	75 9 3	14 18 10	41 13 2	286 14 6	
1894-95,	785 4 6	14 5 6	39 15 6	17 0 0	22 10 7	194 4 0	
1895-96,	539 6 10	—	5 16 10	24 16 7	15 11 0	203 11 0	
1896-97,	94 6 11	—	5 18 6	21 11 2	16 12 8	203 1 5	
1897-98,	239 17 0	—	28 4 10	5 1 0	—	305 13 11	
1898-99,	69 9 4	—	4 19 10	20 9 3	—	203 12 6	
Total,	5,001 14 7	85 17 2	216 5 9	103 15 7	96 7 6	1,396 15 6	

VI.

BREEDING.

of Horses and Asses from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1899.

EXPENDITURE.					RECEIPTS.			YEAR.
Manager, Grooms, and District Inspectors.	Expenses of fitting up stables in country.	Insurance.	Incidentals.	Total.	Service Fees, &c.	Sale of Horses and Asses.	Total.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,087 10 9	337 10 10	—	308 13 1	7,507 17 1	352 8 9	—	352 8 9	1892-93.
1,505 0 11	9 15 0	—	478 4 10	5,548 10 7	563 19 9	1,038 0 0	611 19 9	1893-94.
1,536 0 1	163 9 11	—	312 19 10	6,199 10 11	664 14 6	1,427 2 6	1,091 17 0	1894-95.
1,901 12 10	163 8 1	—	390 0 0	5,528 19 6	551 0 4	54 19 0	605 19 10	1895-96.
1,631 17 6	140 0 11	174 0 0	36 10 10	5,000 15 2	482 19 0	1,333 10 0	1,021 9 0	1896-97.
1,444 11 5	117 1 9	168 0 0	*181 11 8	4,585 6 9	323 14 3	3,733 11 0	1,057 5 3	1897-98.
1,454 11 5	93 14 6	168 0 0	74 0 11	3,833 11 6	374 3 0	3,773 4 0	1,147 7 0	1898-99.
10,781 5 1	1,025 1 0	510 0 0	1,754 7 8	28,932 11 10	2,305 19 7	2,723 7 0	5,028 6 7	Total.

* Includes £194 17s. 10d., expenses in connection with Horse-breeding Commission.

VII.

AT SHANKILL.

from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1899.

EXPENDITURE.				RECEIPTS.		YEAR.
Farm Labour, &c.	Forage.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total Receipts.	—	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	—	
3 0 0	—	15 13 0	1,424 7 4	—	—	1892-93.
111 13 4	—	156 19 11	2,473 4 7	*8 5 9	*Redund. re Water Supply.	1893-94.
88 7 6	—	15 3 11	1,220 15 5	—	—	1894-95.
53 10 0	—	0 12 11	1,165 9 2	—	—	1895-96.
66 11 6	13 4 3	2 2 8	422 7 16	—	—	1896-97.
65 12 4	—	1 9 3	548 19 8	—	—	1897-98.
68 1 6	—	214 1 11	590 14 4	—	—	1898-99.
430 1 9	18 4 3	470 13 9	7,722 13 9	8 5 9	—	Total.

D

APPENDIX VIII.

LOCATION OF STALLIONS, SEASON 1899.

County.	Station of Stallion.	Name of Stallion.	Breed.
CORKE, . . .	Bantry, . . .	"Lord Loppington," . . .	Hackney.
DONEGAL, . . .	Ardara, . . .	"Sir Taiton," . . .	Hackney.
	Carnlough, . . .	"Eustace Duke," . . .	do.
	do, . . .	"Derwent," . . .	do.
	Dunfennaby, . . .	"Convoy," . . .	do.
	Dungloe, . . .	"Fashion III," . . .	do.
GALWAY, . . .	Carrara, . . .	"Lord Go Bang," . . .	Hackney.
	Casbol, . . .	"Express IV," . . .	Welsh Cob.
	Chiden, . . .	"Golden Crescent," . . .	Thoroughbred.
	Do. (Cliddaghduff),	"Electricity," . . .	Welsh Cob.
	Cughtonard, . . .	"Bureau Performer," . . .	Hackney.
	Tolly, Kilmummin, . . .	"Prince Llewellyn," . . .	Welsh Cob.
KERRY, . . .	Cahersiveen, . . .	"Gay Lad III," . . .	Hackney.
	Diagio, . . .	"Diogenes," . . .	Thoroughbred.
	Komara, . . .	"Romulus II," . . .	Hackney.
	Castlesland, . . .	"Wolferton Marches," . . .	do.
LEITRIM, . . .	Ballinamore, . . .	"Uncle Sam," . . .	Thoroughbred.
MAYO, . . .	Ashill Sound, . . .	"Sunbeam," . . .	Welsh Cob.
	Ashill Island (Keel),	"Movement," . . .	do.
	Behmulet, . . .	"Bean," . . .	Hackney.
		"Borrisleigh," . . .	Hunter.
	Louisburgh, . . .	"Duke of York," . . .	Hackney.
	Swinford, . . .	"Carnarosa," . . .	do.
	Ayle, Westport, . . .	"Merry Lad," . . .	do.

APPENDIX VIII.—(continued).

LOCATION OF STALLION ASSES, SEASON 1899.

County.	Station.	Name of Ass.	Breed.
CORK, . . .	Schnell, . . .	"Chateau," . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Durris, . . .	"Sancho Panza," . . .	do. do.
GALWAY, . .	Loonane, . . .	"Orphan," . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Claddaghduff, . .	"Gorvra," . . .	do. do.
KERRY, . . .	Sacra, . . .	"Gibraltar," . . .	Half-bred Spanish
	Causeway, . . .	"Jack," . . .	Pure-bred do.
	Glenbeigh, . . .	"Columba," . . .	Half-bred do.
	Fennare, . . .	"Kbedira," . . .	Pure-bred do.
	Bouffort, . . .	"Don Carlos," . . .	Half-bred do.
	Coom, E. D., . . .	"Don Carlos," . . .	Pure-bred do.
	Rebenough, . . .	"The Cid," . . .	Half-bred do.
LEITRIM, . .	Ballinamore, . . .	"Felix," . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Dowra, . . .	"Solitaire," . . .	do. do.
MAYO, . . .	Legboy, . . .	"Bear," . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Claremorris, . . .	"Castilla," . . .	do. do.
	Ballaghaderria, . .	"Cordova," . . .	do. do.
	Swinford, . . .	"Pollena," . . .	do. do.
	Foxford, . . .	"Pollena," . . .	do. do.
	Teemakeady, . . .	"Don Juan II," . . .	do. do.
	Killimogh, . . .	"Tonle," . . .	do. do.
	Attymas, . . .	"Ketch," . . .	do. do.
	Turlough, . . .	"Sir Gratton," . . .	do. do.
	At Chantilly Stud Farm.	"Grimaldo," . . .	Pure-bred do.

APPENDIX IX.

CATTLE-BREEDING.

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on Scheme for Improvement of Cattle from the 5th August, 1881, to the 31st March, 1886.

Year.	EXPENDITURE.										RECEIPTS.		
	Purchase of Bulls.	Keep of Bulls during Year.	Purchase of Cows or Bulls.	Keep of Cows or Bulls, &c.	Expenses to Purchasers.	Purchase of Young and Cows or Bulls.	Transport Expenses.	Interest and Veterinary Expenses.	Incidental.	Total.	Sale of Bulls (including Suckling, &c.).	Sale of Cows or Bulls, and Sucklings.	Total Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881-82.	1,780 0 0	—	337 0 0	33 0 10	—	—	376 14 0	353 15 0	96 10 0	1,569 13 0	337 0 0	—	337 0 0
1882-83.	513 15 6	—	126 0 0	56 12 0	—	25 0 0	385 0 0	66 12 10	7 0 0	1,079 7 10	354 10 0	56 12 0	410 0 0
1883-84.	1,680 0 0	—	—	126 0 0	—	66 12 0	372 0 0	57 12 0	10 0 0	1,996 12 0	666 12 0	66 12 0	732 12 0
1884-85.	1,254 7 0	—	—	337 0 10	—	—	166 10 0	366 12 0	90 0 0	1,769 7 0	337 0 0	97 7 0	434 7 0
1885-86.	1,436 0 0	33 1 0	—	11 17 0	12 12 0	335 0 10	166 10 0	66 0 0	10 0 0	1,967 11 0	354 12 10	166 12 0	1,520 12 10
1887-88.	1,537 0 0	—	—	—	66 12 0	354 0 0	337 0 0	57 0 0	14 0 0	1,966 12 10	354 12 0	337 12 0	691 0 0
1888-89.	1,500 0 0	—	—	—	126 1 0	—	336 1 10	336 0 0	12 12 10	4,511 10 0	666 0 0	0 0 0	666 0 0
Total.	10,115 0 10	92 1 0	467 0 0	746 12 0	354 12 0	666 12 0	1,666 1 0	666 12 0	336 12 0	11,666 10 0	1,666 12 0	666 12 0	2,332 12 0

APPENDIX X.

SHEEP-BREEDING.

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on Scheme for Improvement of Sheep, from the 5th August, 1891 to the 31st March, 1895.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.						RECEIPTS.
	Purchase of Rams.	Transport of Rams.	Superintendence and keep of Rams.	Dipping Apparatus, &c.	Incidentals.	Total.	Sale of Rams, &c.
1891-92.	£ s. d. 522 7 0	£ s. d. 91 14 9	£ s. d. 62 10 7	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 57 11 11	£ s. d. 734 4 9	£ s. d. 1 2 6
1892-93.	—	2 11 0	100 8 8	—	31 14 10	234 9 8	13 18 6
1893-94.	379 9 6	24 9 4	270 1 4	—	65 12 6	740 12 6	5 3 1
1894-95.	77 10 0	43 1 10	226 8 1	55 13 6	6 3 2	430 16 0	156 17 2
1895-96.	279 13 9	43 11 4	37 13 1	25 16 8	1 4 2	387 1 0	196 3 7
1897-98.	233 17 6	35 4 7	8 2 4	109 10 7	3 9 5	389 4 5	163 13 8
1898-99.	21 0 0	2 11 0	—	111 4 9	—	134 15 0	47 2 5
Total.	1,612 18 3	214 2 10	799 19 1	302 6 11	163 16 0	3,028 4 1	592 2 5

APPENDIX XI.

PIG-BREEDING.

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on Scheme for Improvement of Swine from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1895.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.							RECEIPTS.
	Purchase of Boars.	Purchase of Sows.	Transport Expenses.	Keep of Swine.	Implement, Crates, Troughs, &c.	Incidentals.	Total.	Sale of Swine, &c.
1891-92.	£ s. d. 19 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 0 14 5	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 9 15 5	£ s. d. 29 19 11	£ s. d. 5 0 0
1892-93.	200 10 3	150 1 3	64 10 11	22 6 2	24 4 3	29 7 9	422 2 6	111 1 0
1893-94.	25 0 0	2 2 0	17 12 5	12 4 9	2 16 7	7 9 2	72 6 0	147 12 11
1894-95.	33 16 0	—	7 19 3	6 16 0	1 17 7	3 2 6	63 10 4	41 12 2
1895-96.	41 7 10	—	3 12 3	—	11 2	2 11 3	48 4 0	25 12 4
1897-98.	32 12 0	—	8 12 7	—	—	1 2 3	43 6 1	28 11 9
1898-99.	153 0 5	—	23 6 10	4 4 5	1 11 6	4 7 0	166 10 1	63 10 6
Total.	467 6 7	153 4 3	126 10 6	46 12 6	24 0 11	19 17 2	914 12 1	421 1 9

APPENDIX XII.

IMPROVEMENT OF POULTRY.

Statement showing EXPENDITURE on Scheme for Improvement of Poultry, from the 6th August, 1880, to the 31st March, 1882.

Year.	EXPENDITURE.												Receipts.
	Purchase of Fowl.	Purchase of Chickens.	Purchase of Ducks and Geese.	Purchase of Turkeys.	Game Licences.	Transport (Horse and Cart).	Stocks, &c., &c.	Interest paid on Loans for Expend.	Eggs purchased from Poultry Farmers.	Salvage, &c., of Poultry Fowl.	Bank Balances.	Total.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880-81.	500 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	500 0 0	—
1881-82.	500 0 0	—	—	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	500 0 0	—
1882-83.	500 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	4 0 0	500 0 0	—
1883-84.	500 0 0	—	1 0 0	—	20 0 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	—	100 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	500 0 0	—
1884-85.	50 0 0	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0
1885-86.	50 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	—	10 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	0 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0
1886-87.	50 0 0	—	0 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	1 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0
Total.	1,750 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	100 0 0	300 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,750 0 0	0 0 0

APPENDIX XIII.

BEE-KEEPING.

Statement showing Expenditure and Receipts on Scheme for Bee-keeping to 31st March, 1920.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.									RECEIPTS.
	Export Instructors.		Instructors by Local Societies.	Freight.	Fees.	Hives and Outfits.	Quantities of Local Societies, &c.	Institutions.	Total.	Sale of Hives and Queens.
	Traveling and Specialized Expenses.	Domestication.								
1919-20.	£ s. d. 10 12 7	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 0 2 0	£ s. d. 0 17 7	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 30 27 0	£ s. d. —
1920-21.	11 17 21	40 0 0	—	0 27 0	20 23 0	20 20 1	—	—	50 10 20	21 0 0
1921-22.	13 17 0	52 0 0	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 14 0	—	7 0 0	100 10 0	10 10 0
1922-23.	75 0 0	100 7 0	—	10 0 0	0 11 0	140 0 0	10 10 0	10 10 7	300 10 0	10 10 0
1923-24.	40 10 4	100 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	—	100 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	300 10 0	10 0 0
1924-25.	00 10 10	100 0 0	10 0 10	0 10 0	10 10 0	100 10 10	0 10 0	10 10 0	300 10 0	10 10 0
Total.	240 0 1	400 10 0	10 0 7	10 10 0	10 0 0	300 10 0	10 10 0	10 0 10	1000 10 0	100 10 0

APPENDIX XIV.

FORESTY.

Statement showing REVENUE and EXPENDITURE on Scheme for Forestry Revenue from the 1st August, 1890, to the 31st March, 1899.

Year.	Particulars of Revenue.	Debiting.	Crediting.	Realising.	Planting.	Incubation.	Forest-wards.	Expenses-incidentals.	Grants and Subsidies.	Receipts from Farms.	Incubation.	Total.	Receipts.
1890-91.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890-91.	400 0 0	500 0 0	101 10 0	80 10 0	100 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
1891-92.	1,000 0 0	101 4 0	—	1 10 0	100 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
1892-93.	—	10 0 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
1893-94.	111 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
1894-95.	100 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
1895-96.	100 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
1896-97.	100 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
1897-98.	100 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
1898-99.	100 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Total.	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0

APPENDIX XV.

AGRICULTURAL EXAMPLE HOLDINGS AND EXAMPLE FIELDS.

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on Scheme for Example Holdings and Fields, from the 1st August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1894.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.									RECEIPTS.	
	Wages.	Travelling Expenses.	Expenses, &c.	Freight, &c.	Seeds, &c.	Manures.	Tools (including Machinery).	Requisites (including Sundries).	Total.	—	—
1891-92, . . .	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
1892-93, . . .	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
1893-94, . . .	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
1894-95, . . .	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
1895-96, . . .	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
1896-97, . . .	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
1897-98, . . .	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
1898-99, . . .	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
Total, . . .	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0

† During three years the salaries and expenses of the Inspectors in Agriculture were charged against the Scheme.

APPENDIX XVI

SEEDS AND MANURES FOR SALE,

Statement showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on Subsidy for Seeds and Manures, to 31st March, 1909.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.						RECEIPTS.			
	Purchase of Seeds.	Purchase of Seed Potatoes and Cuts for Sale.	Purchase of Manures.	Freights.	Commissions on Sales, and Incidentals.	Total.	Seeds.	Sale of Seed Potatoes.	Manures.	Total.
1894-95.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1895-96.	30 0 0	—	—	2 12 0	—	32 12 0	—	Example of Savings.	—	—
1896-97.	475 15 1	—	447 8 3	13 17 0	20 13 10	1,004 8 11	387 8 1	—	187 15 7	575 1 12
1897-98.	100 1 0	—	445 0 7	43 10 1	150 4 10	749 16 8	300 0 0	—	445 0 4	1,190 1 4
1898-99.	174 9 0	503 1 10	300 15 10	1 10 1	14 14 0	1,417 10 8	220 10 0	100 0 0	60 10 0	380 10 0
1899-00.	204 1 0	1,107 1 0	30 14 10	10 0 0	7 15 7	1,359 16 8	80 0 0	1,227 17 0	110 0 0	1,424 17 0
Total.	914 9 0	1,610 1 7	1,199 15 7	69 10 1	192 7 0	4,075 8 8	588 18 11	1,327 17 0	1,127 15 0	2,943 14 10

APPENDIX XVII.

POTATO SEEDING.

Statement showing Expenditure and Receipts on Scheme for Potato Seeding to 31st March, 1933.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.								RECEIPTS.		
	Seedling Materials distributed.	Salphate of Potash and Lime distributed.	Wagon and Cartage at Spalders.	Salphate and Glauco.	Freight on Salphate, &c.	Salphate of Potash and Lime used in the Government.	Contributions.	Total.	Grants in Aid from H.M. Government.	Sale of Seedling Potatoes, &c.	Total.
1925-26.	—	—	11 8 10	32 3 1	8 10 1	46 14 8	8 8 8	105 6 7	—	8 10 8	8 10 8
1926-27.	605 8 4	407 14 8	111 10 10	99 18 10	10 7 1	10 12 8	10 10 4	1,345 6 8	605 8 8	8 10 8	1,359 10 8
1927-28.	11 10 10	—	101 8 8	10 10 1	10 8 10	14 7 7	8 10 8	155 8 8	—	8 10 8	8 10 8
1928-29.	102 11 8	—	101 10 4	10 4 11	11 10 8	1 8 8	8 10 8	235 10 11	—	8 8 8	8 8 8
1929-30.	Seedling on Stocks	—	10 10 8	10 10 7	—	—	1 10 1	1,000 14 8	—	11 11 8	11 11 8
	Grants in Aid from H.M. Government.	—	1,000 8 8	—	—	—	—				
Total.	1,384 10 8	407 14 8	1,716 14 7	314 40 8	30 7 1	107 8 7	37 10 8	2,838 7 8	605 8 8	40 10 8	2,884 10 8

APPENDIX XVIII.

FIRE GRANT.

Statement showing Expenditure and Receipts in respect of Fire Grants from the 1st of August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1895.

Year.	EXPENDITURE.									RECEIPTS.		
	Cost of Buildings.	Insurance of Tools.	Supplies.	Laboratory Wages.	Fuel.	Reverberatory, &c.	Chemical apparatus, &c.	Salaries in aid of Police-magistrate, &c.	Total Expenditure.	Rate of Fuel.	Grant-in-aid.	Total Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1891-92.	1,000 12 6	1,100 12 6	100 0 0	100 7 6	501 12 6	400 10 0	10 12 11	—	2,100 10 10	115 1 12	0 0 0	115 1 12
1892-93.	1,750 0 1	1,750 14 4	110 0 11	750 14 0	100 10 0	600 12 11	215 0 0	—	5,054 10 1	1,075 10 12	100 14 0	1,175 10 12
1893-94.	600 17 11	1,000 0 0	100 17 0	475 0 0	400 10 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	100 1 0	2,375 0 10	1,000 1 1	10 0 0	1,010 1 1
1894-95.	400 14 11	1,000 10 1	100 10 11	400 0 1	400 12 10	400 14 1	140 10 0	75 10 4	2,760 10 0	1,100 12 11	100 10 0	1,200 12 11
1895-96.	175 4 0	1,000 12 0	100 12 0	100 0 0	100 4 1	100 7 4	100 10 0	0 0 0	1,577 14 5	1,000 11 0	100 14 1	1,100 11 1
1896-97.	600 10 0	1,000 0 0	100 10 0	400 10 10	100 1 0	100 0 10	100 1 0	—	2,200 10 0	1,000 14 0	100 7 0	1,100 10 0
1897-98.	600 0 0	1,000 10 0	100 10 0	400 10 1	100 0 0	100 10 1	100 0 0	—	2,200 10 0	1,000 10 0	100 10 0	1,100 10 0
Totals.	5,200 7 7	11,750 0 0	1,110 10 0	1,600 10 0	1,600 17 7	1,200 10 0	1,200 10 0	100 0 0	14,750 17 7	11,000 10 0	1,210 0 0	12,210 0 0

APPENDIX XIX.

During the Spring of 1899 Stations for the curing of cod, ling, and saithe were opened at the following places:—

1. Downing's Bay, . . .	Co. Donegal.
*2. Tory Island, . . .	"
3. Malinbeg, . . .	"
4. Toelin, . . .	"
5. Porturlin, . . .	Co. Mayo.
6. Portacloy, . . .	"
7. Rinroe, . . .	"
8. Trabane, . . .	Co. Galway.
9. Kilronan (Aran), . . .	"
10. Inishmaan " . . .	"
11. South Aran, . . .	"

During the Autumn of 1898 Stations for the pickling of herrings and mackerel were opened at the following places:—

*1. Magheragallon (Gweedore), . . .	Co. Donegal.
*2. Gortassate, . . .	"
*3. Inishcoo, . . .	"
*4. Downing's Bay, . . .	"
*5. Rosbeg, . . .	"
*6. Porturlin, . . .	Co. Mayo.
*7. Belderrig, . . .	"
8. Portacloy, . . .	"
9. Muingresna, . . .	"
*10. Tully, . . .	Co. Galway.
11. Rosroe, . . .	"
*12. Cleggan, . . .	"
*13. Inishboffin, . . .	"
*14. Doonloughan, . . .	"
*15. Kilronan (Aran), . . .	"
*16. Kilmarvey (Aran), . . .	"
17. Trabane, . . .	"
18. Kiggaul, . . .	"
19. Costello Bay, . . .	"

Stations marked thus (*) were subject to fish merchants for the season.

APPENDIX XXII

EDUCATION IN NETHERLANDS.

Statement showing **EXPENDITURE** and **REVENUE** in respect of **Non-ambassadors** from the 5th August, 1881, to the 31st March, 1889.

Year.	EXPENDITURE.						Revenue.	
	Salary, &c. to Teachers.	Payments to Pupils.	Materials used in Teaching.	Cost of Buildings.	Inc. subsistence.	Total.		
1881-82,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	* Finally all the amounts shown in this column were contributions in aid made by the Board of National Education.
1882-83,	25 0 0	25 10 0	25 10 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	100 10 0	27 0 0	
1883-84,	116 0 0	54 7 0	27 10 0	25 0 0	4 7 0	186 20 0	27 10 0	
1884-85,	75 0 0	10 10 0	0 4 10	2 0 0	1 10 0	90 0 0	40 10 0	
1885-86,	10 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 10 10	20 0 10	
1886-87,	42 0 0	—	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	42 00 7	10 0 0	
1887-88,	112 10 0	—	0 0 0	—	4 10 0	126 0 0	26 10 0	
1888-89,	100 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0	—	4 10 0	111 10 10	90 0 0	
Total,	500 10 0	90 10 0	62 10 0	100 0 0	20 0 10	682 10 0	167 10 7	

APPENDIX XXIII.
SOUTH DUNDEE INDUSTRIES.

Statement showing Expenditure and Receipts on Scheme for South Dundee Industries to 31st March, 1900.

Year.	Expenditure.									Receipts.	
	Dept. Machinery, &c.	Light and Fuel.	Prices for Wages.	Manage- ment and Inspection.	Education/ Lecture and Exposure.	Survey and Apprentice.	Wool.	Rent, Fuel, and Incidental.	Total.	Machinery.	—
1899-00. . . .	£ s. d. 25 10 0	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. 15 7 3	£ s. d. 125 1 0	£ s. d. 25 11 1	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. 100 10 0	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. 275 12 1	£ s. d. —	
1900-01. . . .	20 0 1	20 0 0	100 0 0	115 0 0	10 10 0	10 7 4	100 0 0	10 0 0	345 0 15	1 0 0	
1901-02. . . .	24 0 11	20 0 0	127 12 0	125 0 0	12 07 7	0 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	483 10 10	10 10 0	
1902-03. . . .	10 0 0	0 0 0	120 11 4	200 0 0	10 0 11	10 10 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	430 0 4	10 0 0	
1903-04. . . .	—	—	24 07 0	254 0 0	—	—	—	10 10 10	268 0 0	0 07 4	
Total.	107 10 0	100 0 0	484 0 0	664 0 0	100 0 0	21 07 1	200 0 0	200 0 10	1,383 12 0	21 10 7	

(26-53)

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing the Number of Applications received for Agricultural Loans in the year ended 31st March, 1899, and the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.			Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being repaid in 1899.
		Number.	Amount.			
Derby.	10	9	£	£	£	10
Gloucester.	10	11	175	0	0	11
Worcester.	10	11	227	11	0	11
Worcestershire.	10	11	220	0	0	11
Total.	40	41	1,047	11	0	40

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APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing the Number of Applications received for Agricultural Loans in the period 5th August, 1891, to 31st March, 1899, the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.			Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being repaid in 1899.
		Number.	Amount.			
Derby.	10	9	£	£	£	10
Gloucester.	11	11	175	0	0	11
Worcester.	11	11	227	11	0	11
Worcestershire.	11	11	220	0	0	11
Total.	42	42	1,047	11	0	42

APPENDIX XXVII

Statements showing the Number of Applications received for *Peasant Loans* in the period 1st June, 1888, to 31st March, 1889, the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

COUNTRY.	Number of Applications received.	Loans issued.		Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications later required, &c.
		Number.	Amount.		
INDIA AND CHINA PEASANT FUND:			£ s. d.		
Bengal, - - - - -	121	121	1,000 12 6	20	17
INDIA MANUFACTURERS' LOAN FUND:					
Bihar, - - - - -	20	20	200 0 0	10	0
Madras, - - - - -	452	275	1,100 12 6	520	22
Calcutta, - - - - -	204	20	11,000 0 0	204	16
Bombay, - - - - -	224	225	1,400 10 0	70	20
Cochin, - - - - -	100	0	4,000 0 0	20	20
Total, - - - - -	1,101	1,571	12,700 12 6	874	65
Grand Total, - - -	1,221	1,571	12,700 12 6	894	127

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Summary showing the Number of Applications received for Industrial Loans in the year ended 31st March, 1899; the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Loans issued.			Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being disposed of.
		Number.	Amount.			
York.	1	1	£	100	1	1
Nottingham.	1	1	£	100	1	1
Leicester.	1	1	£	100	1	1
Derby.	1	1	£	100	1	1
Lincoln.	1	1	£	100	1	1
Gloucester.	1	1	£	100	1	1
Total.	6	6	£	600	6	6

APPENDIX XXIX.

Summary showing the Number of Applications received for Industrial Loans in the period 1st June, 1893, to 31st March, 1899; the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	Loans issued.		Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being disposed of.
		No.	Amount.		
York.	1	1	£ 100	1	1
Nottingham.	1	1	£ 100	1	1
Leicester.	1	1	£ 100	1	1
Derby.	1	1	£ 100	1	1
Lincoln.	1	1	£ 100	1	1
Gloucester.	1	1	£ 100	1	1
Total.	6	6	£ 600	6	6

APPENDIX XXX.

SCHEDULE showing the AMOUNT of ARREARS of REPRESENTATIVE PAYMENTS due in respect of Irish Representative Loan Fund and the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund

Irish Representative Loan Fund.			Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.			Total of both Funds.		
County.	Amount on 31st March, 1895.		County.	Amount on 31st March, 1895.		County.	Amount on 31st March, 1895.	
	Number of Default-Monies.	Amount.		Number of Default-Monies.	Amount.		Number of Default-Monies.	Amount.
Clare,	5	10 15 8	Donegal,	16	30 12 2	Clare,	5	10 15 8
Cork,	50	99 10 1	Dublin,	8	15 4 0	Cork,	50	99 10 1
Galway,	55	1,225 10 1	Galway,	17	41 10 0	Donegal,	16	30 12 2
Kerry,	15	28 2 0	Wicklow,	3	50 10 7	Dublin,	8	15 4 0
Limerick,	8	15 13 0				Galway,	55	1,225 10 1
Mayo,	10	17 1 1				Kerry,	15	28 2 0
Sligo,	10	17 4 7				Limerick,	8	15 13 0
						Mayo,	10	17 1 1
						Sligo,	10	17 4 7
						Wicklow,	3	50 10 7
Total,	153	1,381 17 8	Total,	40	206 1 1	Total,	193	1,587 17 9

APPENDIX No. XXXI.

RAIFFEISEN BANKS.

PREFACE TO GENERAL RULES.

THE objects of an Agricultural Bank are to assist its members with capital, to educate them in the true uses of credit, and to foster the spirit of mutual help or co-operation. Some of these objects cannot fitly be inserted in the rules, but it is advisable that every member and officer should understand them, for it is upon the spirit in which a society is undertaken that its success depends. Agricultural Banks, to the number of many thousands, have spread over Europe, and have been the means of developing the industrial resources of every district where they have been started. They are not only popular institutions, but they have acquired a reputation for security quite as great as the large joint stock banks; and in Germany, where over two thousand agricultural credit associations exist on a plan similar to that outlined in the following rules, it is the boast of those who are connected with them that, although they have been in operation for over forty years, no one, either member or depositor, has lost by them one penny. This immunity from loss is declared to be mainly due to two causes which should be borne in mind by everyone connected with the Society. The first cause is the principle of mutual liability. In these societies every member is equally, jointly, and severally liable with every other member for the debts of the association; if, through failure of individual members, or their sureties, or through carelessness of management, a loss should be incurred, the deficiency must be made up by a common levy upon all the members. Many people in this country prefer the limitation of liability of each member to a fixed amount, but it has been proved that to take the greater risk, is to create a greater security. Unlimited liability has been found to operate in inducing the greatest possible care in management, as the Committee, who admit members and grant loans, are aware that in their capacity as members of the Society, they themselves are incurring a risk; and the diligence and attention to business which a salary might not promote is thoroughly effected by the fear of loss. The members also are far more likely to strain every nerve to pay money to their Society than to a money lender. A man will hesitate longer before bringing a loss upon his neighbours, who are as poor as himself, than he will when the default of payment merely lessens the profits of a usurer or a large banking institution, for, besides legal proceedings, he has more to fear from public opinion.

The second of the causes which have maintained the security of Agricultural Banks is the fact that money is only lent for some approved purpose—either where the application of the money will enrich the member, and enable him to repay the loan to his Society, or where it will effect some saving in his business. An application of a loan which would enrich the member by the profit produced would be the purchase of cattle, pigs, seed, or fertilizers: an application which would effect a saving would be the use of the loan to enable the borrower to hold over the sale of stock until a better price could be realized. But it must be clearly understood that every loan is granted

upon its merits, whether for effecting a profit or a saving, and that no money shall be, under any circumstances, advanced where no such profit or saving can be shown. The man who is for ever borrowing money without knowing how he is going to pay it back should be excluded from membership.

To ensure that these principles shall have their due weight, the members must take care to select as officials only those men whom they can trust, who, from their known honesty, business capacity, and public spirit, are suitable; and there are always such men in every district, who, when a public service can be rendered, cheerfully come forward and give such assistance as they can, lending their greater influence and experience to the Society to help on their neighbours not so fortunately circumstanced. The greatest security a Society can offer to depositors is the good character of its officers and members. In a couple of years a well-managed Society can obtain money for its members on terms which no other institution can rival, and the influx of capital into a district for employment in profitable and productive purposes—money which is continually being lent out, producing more money, returning again, and again being lent out—cannot but increase the prosperity of all concerned. To create and increase a Reserve Fund ought to be one of the first aims of the Society; and in a short while the margin of profit between interest paid and interest received will be sufficient to meet an occasional deficiency without calling upon the members to make good the loss.

Farming is not what it was in the good old days before America, Canada, and the Colonies entered into competition with the home farmers; and the latter, if they are to continue on the land, must conduct their work on business lines, and seize every advantage combination among themselves may give to effect economies or increase production. That Agricultural Banks are the best schools for farmers has been demonstrated by long experience. Where a bank exists, foolish expenditure on the part of members is checked, and once a community has learned the difference between borrowing to spend and borrowing to make money, it is on the road to prosperity, wasteful habits disappear, and the desire to improve, to create wealth, takes their place. The man who uses his credit simply to spend as much money as he can creates the impression that to borrow is to do something shameful; the man who uses his credit with foresight to increase production will always command respect. It is astonishing how many ways a man can find of making a good investment once money is available at reasonable terms. In some of the banks the members declare that it is "lucky money" they get. It is only natural it should turn out well in every case, as loans are only granted when the purpose is approved by the Committee, who are the shrewdest and most businesslike men in the Society, and are interested for their own sake, if for nothing else, in helping the members to a profitable investment.

It is hoped not only farmers but labourers will avail themselves of the advantages which the Bank offers. The fact that a man is poor is nothing against him if he has a good character. A cow, for which grazing can be hired, will soon repay its cost if the milk is sent to a creamery; a pig or two will make things easier; and the very poorest, through the assistance of a little money lent at the proper time for a proper purpose, may be set on their feet again.

It should always be remembered that the Act under which these Banks are constituted calls them Friendly Societies, and that is what

they ought in every case to be: a union of men to help each other, to give advice, and to raise the whole character of the neighbourhood, while developing its material resources. Members will soon learn to trust each other as they find their mutual liability need occasion no alarm, and is the backbone of their security. An affection for the Society, and a confidence in its principles will soon spring up when the members experience the benefits conferred on them by it, and the mutual kindness engendered by help-received and given will have an ameliorating effect on social life. In ancient Ireland something very similar to this mutual liability was instituted under the Brehon laws: the members of a clan were responsible for each other's good conduct; and not the least satisfaction which the promoters of the co-operative movement have derived is from the thought that they are bringing back again into Ireland a principle which drew forth in the past the finest qualities of the people—brotherhood, mutual trust, public spirit, and fidelity to the common interests.

With regard to the management of the Society, enough has been said in the rules to make it unnecessary to refer further to the matter here. A strict adherence to these will ensure success, and any further information which the Committee may require will be cheerfully given on application to the Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society.

APPENDIX XXXII.

AMUSEMENT BODIES established in the Congested Districts at 31st March, 1899.

Name of Body.	County.	Date of Registration.	Capital Liability.		Accounts for Half-year to 31st December, 1898.						
			Amount payable for Contingent Liabilities, as shown.	Other Liabilities.	Income earned.	Profits on Half-year.	Expenses on Receipts.	Balance of the Treasurers.	Expenses.	Number of Persons Admitted.	Average Amount paid of Admission.
Altynan,	Mayo,	22 Mar., 1899.	50 0 0	—	55 0 0	1 10 0	—	5 10 0	—	—	—
Adahapole,	Mayo,	1 Mar., 1899.	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	1 10 11	0 0 0	—	0 0 0	22	0 10 0
Bahonnel,	Mayo,	9 May, 1899.	50 0 0	57 0 0	50 0 0	9 10 0	0 10 0	—	—	125	0 10 0
Fortunous and Rathbarnetree,	Mayo,	6 Feb., 1899.	50 0 0	0 10 0	50 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	—	0 0 0	—	—
Chesham,	Galway,	20 May, 1899.	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	0 10 0	—	—	0 0 0	21	0 10 0
Barrow,	Mayo,	12 Feb., 1899.	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	10 10 0	20 0 0	—	—	250	1 10 0
Inver,	Down, .	12 Apr., 1899.	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	—	—	20	0 0 0
Elmore, Area School,	Galway,	20 June, 1899.	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	1 10 11	20 0 0	—	—	20	0 10 0
Elmore,	Mayo,	20 Mar., 1899.	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	1 10 0	10 0 0	—	—	20	0 0 0
Elmore,	Mayo,	12 Feb., 1899.	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	—	—	20	0 10 0
Elmore,	Down, .	14 Apr., 1899.	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	0 10 0	10 10 0	—	1 0 0	50	0 0 0

Donnerstag,	Galway,	8 Mar., 1881,	20 0 0	12 0 0	27 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	—	—	15	2 0 0
Freitag,	Galway,	17 Mar., 1881,	120 0 0	12 0 0	120 10 0	2 12 0	20 0 0	—	0 0 0	27	2 10 0
Donnerstag,	Mayo,	20 Oct., 1881,	80 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freitag,	Mayo,	25 Oct., 1881,	40 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donnerstag,	Down,	27 Apr., 1881,	20 0 0	75 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freitag,	Mayo,	28 Dec., 1881,	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donnerstag,	Mayo,	28 Dec., 1881,	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freitag,	Mayo,	28 Dec., 1881,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donnerstag,	Galway,	10 Feb., 1881,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freitag,	Galway,	20 Feb., 1881,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donnerstag,	Galway,	8 Mar., 1881,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freitag,	Down,	4 May, 1881,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donnerstag,	Galway,	20 April, 1881,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freitag,	Mayo,	20 Oct., 1881,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donnerstag,	Mayo,	21 Nov., 1881,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freitag,	Down,	4 Feb., 1881,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donnerstag,	Down,	18 Feb., 1881,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freitag,	Galway,	12 Mar., 1881,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donnerstag,	Galway,	17 Mar., 1881,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

• One year.

APPENDIX XXXIII.

SCHEDULE of PIERs, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c., undertaken between the date of the formation of the Board and the 31st March, 1899.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1888.	Expenditure during 1888-89.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1899.	Observations.
				£	£	£	
1	Donegal.	Magheraarty, .	Landing Place, .	537	-	537	Completed.
2	"	"	Landing Place, Repairs.	34	-	34	do.
3	"	Magheraalloo, .	"	242	1	243	do.
4	"	Gortnacree, .	Landing Place, .	53	-	53	do.
5	"	"	Sea Wall, &c.,	162	123	285	do.
6	"	Loughros, .	Hoisting of rocks, .	109	-	109	do.
7	"	Cladnagesurgh, .	Pier, .	1,001	-	1,001	do.
8	"	Port Inver, .	Boatship and Breakwater.	342	-	342	do.
9	"	"	Repairs to Storm Wall.	-	51	51	do.
10	"	Inishcoo, .	Landing Place, .	33	-	33	do.
11	"	Roiland Island, .	Landing Place, .	11	-	11	do.
12	"	Tory Island, .	Landing Place, .	1,068	-	1,068	do.
13	"	Burton Port, .	Pier (extension),	125	14	139	do.
14	"	Killybegs, .	Pier, .	3,400	-	3,400	Contribution to Board of Works and Harbour Commissioners.
15	"	Portaleen Harbour, .	Constructing Pier and Breakwater.	460	52	512	Completed.
16	"	Illan Cerna, .	Constructing Sea Wall.	99	-	99	do.
17	"	Trelin Lights, .	Erecting 2 Lanterns,	2	2	10	do.
18	"	Owey Island, .	Erecting Landing Place.	65	-	65	do.
19	"	Ballynass, .	Removal of Wreck, .	66	15	113	do.
20	"	"	Extension of Pier, .	-	772	772	do.
21	"	Poolawaddy, .	Improving Landing Place.	41	8	49	do.
22	"	Falkhorrib, .	"	-	30	30	do.
23	"	Loughros Point, .	Repairs to Slip, .	12	-	12	do.
24	"	Rebeg, .	Boatship, .	7	652	659	do.
25	Sligo,	Ballycounell Works, .	Clearing away stones,	141	-	141	do.
26	"	Inishmurray, .	Landing Place, .	146	-	146	do.
27	"	Mallegmore Harbour, .	Improvements and Repairs.	360	48	368	do.
28	Mayo,	Portulla, .	Boatship, Breakwater, and Landing Place.	1,176	-	1,176	do.
29	"	"	Sea Wall, .	123	21	143	do.
30	"	"	" Repairs, .	-	16	16	do.
31	"	"	Removal of Rocks, .	3	-	3	do.
Carried forward, .				9,788	1,838	11,336	

APPENDIX XXXIII.—continued.

SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1898.	Expenditure during 1898-99.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1899.	Observations.
				£	£	£	
			Brought forward, .	9,738	1,803	11,546	
32	Mayo, .	Portinacloy, . .	Boat-slip, Break-water, and Landing Place, .	1,179	-	1,179	Completed.
33	"	"	Approach Road, .	34	3	37	do.
34	"	Inver, . .	Landing Stage, .	110	4	124	do.
35	"	Muingeroona, . .	Landing Stage, .	728	-	728	do.
36	"	"	Repairs to Slip, .	3	3	6	In progress.
37	"	Champort, . .	Boat-slip and Repairs, .	1,057	2	1,059	Completed.
38	"	Ballyglass, . .	Landing Place, .	60	6	66	do.
39	"	Keel (Achill) Harbour, .	Improving Harbour, .	1,776	105	1,881	do.
40	"	Killavnet, . .	Repairs to Slip, .	60	5	65	do.
41	"	Inishkea, . .	Landing Place Approach, .	-	25	25	do.
42	"	Bunmacurry, . .	Erecting Pier (half total cost) .	-	40	40	do.
43	"	Dugort, . .	Erecting Pier, .	-	334	334	In progress.
44	"	Risroe, . .	" Landing Place .	-	88	88	do.
45	"	Tonragee Bay, . .	" " .	-	88	88	do.
46	"	Valley Pier, . .	" " .	-	-	-	do.
47	Galway, .	Inishboffin, . .	Landing Place, .	41	3	44	Completed.
48	"	Inishark, . .	" " .	145	-	145	do.
49	"	Rossadillisk, . .	Pier, . .	602	-	602	do.
50	"	Anghrimore, . .	Landing Place, .	387	-	387	do.
51	"	Chifsea, . .	Beacons and Buoy, .	269	-	269	do.
52	"	Killicron, . .	Dredging to Pier, &c., .	92	-	92	do.
53	"	Deevyree, . .	Pier and Beacons, .	222	3	225	do.
54	"	Cashel, . .	Improvements to existing Pier, .	149	-	149	Contribution to County.
55	"	Kilmurvey, . .	Repairs to Pier, .	10	3	13	Completed.
56	"	"	Landing Place and Approach, .	245	-	245	do.
57	"	"	Connecting Pier and Causeway, .	21	-	21	do.
58	"	Kilronan, . .	Dredging, . .	91	-	91	do.
59	"	"	Harbour Light No. 1, .	67	-	67	do.
60	"	"	" No. 2, .	-	43	43	do.
61	"	"	Pier Repairs, . .	16	45	61	do.
62	"	Inishmaan, . .	Boat-slip, . .	428	-	428	do.
63	"	Killary, . .	Harbour Marks, .	430	4	434	do.
			Carried forward, .	18,896	2,623	20,719	

APPENDIX XXXIII.—continued.

SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1888.	Expenditure during 1888-89.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1889.	Observations.
				£	£	£	
			Brought forward.	18,006	2,023	20,719	
64	Galway.	Lettermullen.	Bridge.	120	-	120	Completed.
65	"	Clissan.	Harbour (Improvement).	424	-	424	do.
66	"	Derrynacroagh.	Erecting Landing Place.	65	-	65	do.
67	"	Roundstone Pier.	Removal of Rocks.	19	-	19	do.
68	"	Mace.	Erecting Pier and Approach.	-	1,445	1,445	In progress.
69	"	Doonoughan.	Landing Place and Approach Road.	-	104	104	do.
70	"	Kiggaul.	Improving Landing Place.	-	33	33	Completed.
71	Kerry.	Meesogahane.	Landing Place and Breakwater.	1,359	-	1,359	do.
72	"	"	Repairs to Landing Place.	-	10	10	do.
73	"	Socon.	Quay.	348	823	1,171	do.
74	"	"	Approach Road.	50	-	50	do.
75	"	Brandon Creek.	Landing Place.	921	-	921	do.
76	"	"	Approach Road.	144	-	144	do.
77	"	"	Protection Wall.	261	-	261	do.
78	"	"	Removal of Rocks.	97	-	97	do.
79	"	Glashabeg.	"	95	-	95	do.
80	"	Blackot Island.	Pier and Breakwater.	334	-	334	do.
81	"	Glashe and Tullig.	Small Quays.	398	-	398	do.
82	"	Glashe Quay.	Additional Works.	-	64	64	do.
83	"	Coomanna.	Pier and Slip.	2,308	-	2,308	do.
84	"	"	Addition to Pier, &c.	390	19	809	do.
85	"	Trawaginnan.	Breakwater and Slip.	1,163	-	1,163	do.
86	"	"	Repairs.	-	19	19	do.
87	"	Boat Cove.	Quay, Slip, and Approach.	1,070	5	1,085	do.
88	"	Derryana.	Landing-place and Bridge.	241	-	241	do.
89	"	"	Beacons and Landing Marks.	205	-	205	do.
90	"	West Cove.	Quay and Beacons.	750	-	750	do.
91	"	"	Additional Beacons.	42	-	42	do.
92	"	Seraganna.	Pier and Boat-slip.	1,440	-	1,440	do.
93	"	Coomanna Harbour.	Improving Landing Place.	34	-	34	do.
94	"	Glen Boat Cove.	Additional Works.	2	-	2	Work suspended.
95	"	Killoglin.	Boat Slip.	302	-	302	Completed.
			Carried forward.	21,214	5,161	26,595	

APPENDIX XXXIII.—continued.

SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Expenditure to 31st March, 1898.	Expenditure during 1898-99.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1899.	Observations.
				£	£	£	
			Brought forward, .	31,814	5,161	37,025	
96	Kerry	Rincon and Loch Landing Piers.	Removing Rocks, .	15	-	15	Completed.
97	"	Coshconkenny, .	"	12	169	171	In progress.
98	Clark	Gortave, . . .	Boat Slip, . . .	73	-	73	Completed.
99	"	Do, additional works,	Extension to Pier, &c.	146	-	146	do.
100	"	"	Approach to Slip, .	-	97	97	do.
101	"	Bere Island, . .	Pier and Approach Road,	1,119	4	1,123	do.
102	"	Gurlish, . . .	Boat Slip and Retaining Wall,	813	-	813	do.
103	"	Trafurk, . . .	Boat Slip, . . .	228	-	228	do.
104	"	Trafurk, . . .	Parapet Wall, . .	45	-	45	do.
105	"	Gortavally, . .	Construction of Slip,	292	-	292	do.
106	"	"	Improvements to Pier,	165	-	165	do.
107	"	Quinlough, . .	Landing Place, . .	67	-	67	Contribution to Co.
108	"	Schull Pier, . .	Grant to Co. Authorities to lengthen Pier,	500	-	500	Completed.
109	"	Glengriff Sand Quay,	Rebuilding Quay, .	145	-	145	do.
110	"	Gurlish Pier, . .	Contribution to Co. Authorities to build Pier,	100	-	100	do.
111	"	Toor Boat Slip, . .	Erecting Slip, . .	319	-	319	do.
112	"	Toor Approach, .	Approach Road to Slip,	-	60	60	do.
113	"	Quin's Cove, . .	Slip and Approach, .	456	-	456	do.
114	"	Ardgroom Harbour, .	Erection of Buoys, .	153	-	153	do.
115	"	"	Sea Wall, . . .	26	-	26	Contribution to County.
116	"	Trafurk, . . .	Repairs to Pier and Boat Slip,	67	79	146	In progress.
117	"	Castle town Bere, .	Erection of Pier, .	2	192	194	Contribution to County.
118	"	Roads, . . .	" Slip, . . .	-	4	4	In progress.
		Total spent on Marine Works, . .		36,634	5,766	42,399	

APPENDIX XXXIII.—continued.

SCHEDULE of PIERs, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1886.	Expenditure during 1886-87.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1886.	Observations.
		Brought forward,	14,034	5,754	42,389	
		ROADS AND OTHER INLAND WORKS:—				
119	Donegal,	Redcastle Road,	192	—	192	Completed.
120	"	Cloontagh Road,	150	—	150	do.
121	"	Roseveena Road,	424	—	424	do.
122	"	Meenformin Road,	100	—	100	do.
123	"	Meeragh Road,	124	—	124	do.
124	"	Glendowan Road,	474	—	474	do.
125	"	Cark Road,	544	—	544	do.
126	"	Glasnam and Glack Road,	216	—	216	do.
127	"	Derryconner Strand Road,	161	—	161	do.
128	"	Knockfala Road,	1,307	—	1,307	do.
129	"	Meenbane to Lough Anure,	898	26	924	do.
130	"	Lough Anure to Cruilly Bridge,	1,039	26	1,065	do.
131	"	Craughnashally to Cloghbolle Road,	1,415	—	1,415	do.
132	"	Cloghbolle to Meenagown Road,	1,061	—	1,061	do.
133	"	Bussell's Ferry to Miss Road,	1,409	—	1,409	do.
134	"	Dungloe to Croghyboyle Road,	1,219	26	1,245	do.
135	"	Killyfarn Road,	783	—	783	do.
136	"	Maghera Road,	638	—	638	do.
137	"	Cinderogragh Road,	379	—	379	do.
138	"	Lough Derg Road,	665	—	665	do.
139	"	Cashinard Road,	249	—	249	do.
140	"	Meelarn Road,	30	—	30	do.
141	"	" (Boiler Works),	15	—	15	Taken over from Irish Government Contribution.
142	"	Donegal Bridge,	680	—	680	
143	"	Meenabeshk Falls,	129	—	129	Completed.
144	"	Gwecharra Viaduct,	260	—	260	do.
145	"	Gwecharra North Approach,				
146	"	" South "	8,995	—	8,995	do.
147	"	" Bridge "				
148	"	Knocknaghy Drainage,	249	£	254	do.
		Carried forward,	60,235	5,525	66,071	

APPENDIX XXXIII.—continued.

SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1888.	Expenditure during 1888-89.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1889.	Observations.
		Brought forward,	60,235	5,339	65,574	
149	Donegal.	Oruit Island, connection with Mainland,	290	-	290	Completed.
150	"	Largymacraugh Road,	45	-	45	Taken over from Irish Government.
151	"	Gortnasate Road,	168	-	168	Completed.
152	"	Cloghholte Bridge,	55	-	55	do.
153	"	Drinnacree Bridge,	150	-	150	do.
154	"	Kincasslagh to Moonebroad,	747	-	747	do.
155	"	Owenacker River Bridge,	6	-	6	do.
156	"	Falchorrith Road,	92	4	96	do.
157	"	Mahabeg Water Supply,	50	60	110	In progress.
158	"	Capprey Bridge,	-	23	23	In progress. Contribution to County Authorities.
159	"	Straughtier Road,	-	40	40	Contribution to County Authorities.
160	"	Cornagrithe Road Bridge,	-	4	4	do.
161	"	Crabel and Common Bridge,	-	20	20	do.
162	"	Ballywillagh Road,	-	50	50	do.
163	"	Ballyliffon Drainage,	-	107	107	Contribution to Local Committee.
164	"	Marble Hill Road,	-	17	17	Contribution to County Authorities.
165	Leitrim.	Kiltubbrid Road,	187	213	400	Contribution to County.
166	"	Gubacree Road,	50	23	73	do.
167	"	Melvin Road,	168	59	227	Contribution to County. (In progress.)
168	"	Cloverhill Road,	-	45	45	do.
169	Mayo.	Conagham to Knockboha Road,	230	-	230	Completed.
170	"	Corraun (Bohnglanna) Road,	30	-	30	Contribution to County for Repairs.
171	"	River Ayle Drainage,	145	-	145	Suspended.
172	"	Knockboha to Lackan Road,	423	-	423	Completed.
173	"	Porturlin Road,	141	-	141	do.
174	"	Porturlin to Beshataggle Road,	165	-	165	do.
175	"	Mullingreens Road,	284	-	284	do.
176	"	Tonstouvally Road,	138	-	138	do.
177	"	Dooniver Road,	34	-	34	do.
		Carried forward,	63,772	5,613	70,284	

APPENDIX XXXIII.—continued.

SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1898.	Expenditure during 1898-99.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1899.	Observations.
			£	£	£	
		Brought forward,	62,772	6,612	70,284	
178	Mayo.	Bunacurry Road,	297	-	297	Completed.
179	"	Derrymore Road,	178	-	178	do.
180	"	" Fences,	33	-	33	do.
181	"	Inver Approach Road,	80	-	80	do.
182	"	Caher Wharf—Lough Mask,	168	-	168	do.
183	"	Bohela Road,	265	-	265	do.
184	"	" " (New),	11	-	11	Compensation.
185	"	Drinagh Road, Section A,	235	-	235	Completed.
186	"	" " " B,	709	-	709	do.
187	"	" " " C,	341	-	341	do.
188	"	" " " D,	293	-	293	do.
189	"	" " Aasleagh Bridge,	1,037	-	1,037	do.
190	"	" " Fences,	218	-	218	do.
191	"	" " Lake Section,	4,690	-	4,690	do.
192	"	" " Maintenance, &c.,	343	-	343	do.
193	"	Achill Sound Road Repairs	30	-	30	do.
194	"	Granny River Bridge,	82	1	83	do.
195	"	Glan Valley Road,	-	60	60	Relief Works.
196	"	Certulla Road,	149	-	149	Contribution to County.
197	"	Garter Bridge,	-	90	90	In progress.
198	"	Shamner Mountain Road,	238	-	238	Completed.
199	"	Leetrimane Road,	7	-	7	Taken over from Irish Government.
200	"	Knock Road,	10	-	10	do.
201	"	Tomaghobog Road,	109	-	109	do.
202	"	Balla Bridge,	34	-	34	do.
203	"	Dooga Bridge,	23	-	23	do.
204	"	Public Road, Sections A and B,	1,085	-	1,085	Completed.
205	"	Bonnacoon Bridge,	-	34	34	do.
206	"	Attymass Bridge,	20	-	20	do.
207	"	" Road,	10	-	10	Compensation.
208	"	Burren E.D. Road,	76	231	307	Contribution to County.
		Carried forward,	74,574	6,926	81,499	

APPENDIX XXXIII.—continued.

SCHEDULE of PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1898.	Expenditure during 1898-99.	Total Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1898.	Observations.
			£	£	£	
		Brought forward,	74,078	6,984	81,062	
209	Mayo, .	Glenamoy Bridges,	190	5	201	Completed.
210	"	Kesh Strand Road (Repairs),	-	94	94	Contribution to County.
211	"	Clogher Road,	-	37	37	do.
212	"	Ologhermore Roads and Drainage,	-	183	185	Grant in Aid.
213	"	Kilvine and Ballindine Improvements,	-	80	80	do.
214	"	Killmogh Drainage,	-	200	200	do.
215	Galway, .	Derry School to Cappanacree Road,	253	-	253	Completed.
216	"	Cappanacree to Owenbrin Bridge Road,	378	-	378	do.
217	"	Owenbrin River Bridge,	511	-	511	do.
218	"	Owenbrin River to Killatocann Road,	240	-	240	do.
219	"	Killatocann to Gortmore Road,	125	-	125	do.
220	"	Gortmore Road and Wharf on Lough Melk,	151	45	227	do.
221	"	Aran Water Supply,	350	-	350	do.
222	"	Aran Water Tanks,	24	-	24	do.
223	"	Bungowla Road,	125	336	460	do.
224	"	Ardnagrevagh Road,	167	-	167	do.
225	"	Clidden and Cleggan (Repairs),	7	13	20	do.
226	"	Cashloom Road,	270	-	270	do.
227	"	Ardwest Road,	131	-	131	do.
228	"	Moyrus Road,	-	-	-	
229	"	Glink Road,	1,329	19	1,349	do.
230	"	Letterard Road,	-	-	-	
231	"	Deolom Road,	236	-	236	do.
232	"	Furbough Road,	503	-	503	do.
233	"	Bealadangan Drawbridge and Approach Road,	3,555	-	3,555	do.
234	"	Annaghvan Causeway,	414	-	414	Taken over from Irish Government.
235	"	Carrigalagoun Causeway,	3,383	-	3,383	do.
236	"	Knockboy Water Supply,	71	-	71	Completed.
237	"	Woodford Road,	-	187	187	In progress.
238	"	Trabann Approach Road,	-	15	15	Completed.
239	"	Glenamaddy Road,	-	1	1	In progress.
		Carried forward,	87,076	6,120	93,211	

APPENDIX XXXIII.—continued.

SCHEDULE of PIERs, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1898.	Expenditure during 1898-99.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1899.	Observations.
		Brought forward,	£ 87,075	£ 8,130	£ 95,211	
246	Galway.	Cleggan Water Supply,	-	24	24	In progress.
247	Kerry,	Fahomore Road,	238	-	238	Completed.
248	"	FoDolea Road Bridge,	45	-	45	Contribution to County.
249	"	Ocum Road,	188	-	188	Completed.
250	"	" Extension,	62	-	62	do.
251	"	Slea Head Road,	285	-	285	do.
252	"	Glenmore Bridge,	128	5	133	Contribution to County.
253	"	Derrynane Approach Road,	105	-	105	Completed.
254	"	Buncarrig Road,	400	-	400	Contribution to County.
255	"	Odlorus Road and Slip,	160	-	160	do.
256	"	Gwensoree River Bridge (Bag Slide),	199	-	199	Completed.
257	"	Kerry Bog Slide—Clearing Drains, &c.,	114	-	114	do.
258	"	Dervreen E. D. Roads (Repairs),	-	66	66	Contribution to County.
259	"	Knockmagaha Road,	280	-	280	Contribution to County of half cost of work.
260	"	Commencole Cove Road,	-	192	192	do.
261	"	Reenabuliga Road,	10	-	10	Contribution.
262	"	Rineen to Reenabuliga Road,	-	320	320	do.
263	"	Ocum E. D. Roads,	100	94	194	Contribution to County.
264	Cork,	Reenabuliga Road,	-	10	10	Grant.
265	"	Cusheen (Shroff) Road,	25	-	25	Contribution to County.
266	"	Glenlough Road,	-	24	24	do.
267	"	Direeny Strand Road,	-	28	28	do.
268	Wex-	Arigna Road Repairs,	4	-	4	Completed.
	mond.					
			£ 89,474*	£ 9,009	£ 98,483*	

* The amount here charged against the several works is less than the total shown in the audit accounts, Appendix IV, owing to cost of stores bought not yet being apportioned to particular works in recent transactions.

APPENDIX XXXIV.

LIST of PARISHES to which GRANTS have been made under the
PARISH COMMITTEE SCHEME, 1897 and 1898.

Parish.	Poor Law Union.	Amount Voted.
		£
Ackeenry,	Tobercurry,	60
Attymass,	Ballina,	60
Aughnamore,	Swinford,	100
Backs,	Ballina,	50
Ballaghaderin,	Swinford, An.,	120
Ballinacough,	Claremorris and Castlereaugh,	120
Ballyhanna,	Claremorris,	80
Bobola,	Swinford,	120
Bonniconlan,	Ballina,	60
Bunninadden,	Swinford,	50
Bokan,	Claremorris,	100
Carracastle,	Swinford,	100
Charlestown,	do.,	120
Claremorris,	Claremorris,	80
Curry,	Tobercurry,	100
Foxford,	Swinford,	65
Gurteen,	Boyle,	100
Keelogue,	Castlebar,	60
Kilbasser,	Swinford,	120
Kilmastigue,	Tobercurry,	100
Kilmotee,	Swinford,	120
Kiltimagh,	do.,	251
Loughglynn,	Castlereaugh,	80
Stride,	Swinford,	20
Swinford,	do.,	200
Tobbercurry,	Tobercurry,	100
		£3,196

APPENDIX XXXV.

PARTICULARS OF DEBTS AND PAID FOR RELIEFMENT OF HUSBANDS AND MARRIAGE, WITH STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS *

DEBTS ON PAID.	Creditor.	Date of Payment.	P. Quoted Date.	P. Total for Valuation	EXPENDITURE.					RECEIPTS.			P. Total for Valuation	P. Total for Valuation	P. Total for Valuation
					P. Interest Paid.	P. Redemption of Debt (Interest Paid).	P. Payment of Treasury (Interest Paid).	P. Total for Valuation (Interest Paid).	P. Redemption of Debt (Interest Paid).	P. Total for Valuation (Interest Paid).	RECEIPTS.		P. Total for Valuation (Interest Paid).	P. Total for Valuation (Interest Paid).	P. Total for Valuation (Interest Paid).
											P. Total for Valuation (Interest Paid).	P. Total for Valuation (Interest Paid).			
French.	Expenses.	14 Mar., 1890.	1,400	100	1,400	100	100	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Charles Edward.	May.	14 Mar., 1890.	1,400	100	1,400	100	100	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Leonard.	Oct.	14 Aug., 1890.	1,400	100	1,400	-	100	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Thomas.	"	1 April, 1890.	1,400	100	1,400	100	-	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Leitch.	May.	10 Feb., 1890.	1,400	100	1,400	-	-	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400

Carrigrohane, . . .	Designal.	20 Feb., 1935,	20	27	-	-	25	25	100	-	-	8	-	Carrigrohane.
Port Royal, . . .	Maya, . . .	20 Mar., 1935,	2,000	254	24,000	-	258	26,750	1,200	20,000	21,000	777	-	Port Royal
Stockfield, . . .	Outcrop,	22 April, 1935,	215	22	1,000	22	-	1,075	48	1,075	1,075	144	-	Stockfield.
Wentwidge, . . .	Maya, . . .	25 April, 1935,	194	225	-	-	213	233	100	-	-	207	-	Wentwidge
Ballymaareagh (Parnis)	"	25 July, 1935,	275	220	-	-	258	260	227	-	-	123	-	Ballymaareagh
O'Reilly Down, . . .	"	1 Dec., 1935,	1,075	20	507	-	-	162	20	507	509	-	-	O'Reilly Down.
Knockmuckill, No. 1, . . .	"	28 Dec., 1935	185	120	1,200	1,200	-	2,000	120	2,000	1,200	18	-	Knockmuckill, No. 1.
Wiggle,	"	28 Dec., 1935,	275	220	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wiggle.
Wiggle,	"	22 Dec., 1935,	1,000	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wiggle.
Knockmuckill, No. 2, . . .	"	23 Feb., 1935,	215	220	1,000	1,000	-	2,000	22	-	-	17	-	Knockmuckill, No. 2.
O'Donnell (Newport Parnis)	"	25 Mar., 1935,	100	-	-	-	200	200	22	-	-	100	-	O'Donnell (Newport).

*The Terms of Payment of these other Relative of Parnis, not shown in this Statement, have been agreed to, but the Discrepancies have not yet been signed.

†The Expenses in Column 8 is brought up to 22nd March, 1935, but it must mean the works have not been completed. Expenses of 1.0.10.10. are not included.

No. 11,718.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
DUBLIN CASTLE,

28th June, 1899.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 27th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Eighth Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Secretary,

Congested Districts Board,
23, Rutland-square.